The WEEKLY Post.

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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

MY VIGIL.

Watching my lady asleep;
Asleep 'neath the flower and vine.
The murmuring bee and the wild robin's peep
Keep pace with time's flight so heavy and slow,
And time to the sift of the sweet apple blow
That falls on this lady of mine.

Watching my lady awake;
My lady, sweet youth's bonny bride,
Her eyes like the glow of the star in the lake;
Her breath like the scent of the white clover head;
Her lips like a ripple of wine-sunny red—
A gleam in an odorous tide.

Watching at night and at morn,
Watching my lady all day.
Her hair is as soft as the silk on the corn,
My lady with lips like the ripple of wine,
My lady that slept neath the flower and vine,
Dreaming the hours away.

Watching, with love all aglow,
Knowing my lady so fair
At heart is as pure as the sweet apple blow,
That covered her o'er as she slept 'neath the trees,
While piping of robin and hum of the bees
Made sweet summer tune in the air.

LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

Bridgeport, Conn., June, 1874.

HOW THE "GULL" WENT DOWN.

Ben had pulled his boat up on shore, and swabbed it out, so that his wife's new blue calico might not smell of fish when they reached Shark River. Then Dan came and took a turn at swabbing while his father went up to put on his Sunday clothes. Conny set on the sand, watching him.

"Take the crabs out of the fo'castle Dan," she ordered.

Dan went to the bow, and peeped into the little black hole.

Conny waded out at once, and threw them into the water.

"Do you think my mother's agoing on a journey with a lot of shedders and busters?" she scolded on, while Dan sat down contentedly, splash into the water and punched his toes lazily into the mud. Conny always had her own way.

Presently, Ben and Mrs Van Dort came down, ready to set off. The children did not heed their father's going, for he started to the Barnegat fishing banks every morning before three o'clock, and seldom was back until dark; but it was a great event for their mother to leave home. Twice a year Ben took her down to Shark River, to buy calico and sugar and shoes and such "trade." These voyages were each a crisis in the family history. The children hung about her, stroking her white cotton gloves and looking admiringly at the pink rose in her bonnet.

"Come, hurry in, Jane," called Ben. "We'll have considerable of a blow before we reach Shark's River."

But Jane ran back once more to kiss Conny and hug Dan. She tried to say "God bless you, children!" but the words would not come. Only the minister ought to say solemn things, she thought.

"Mind and say your prayers, Conny," she whispered, "and take good care of Dan and baby."

"One would think you are agoing to be gone a year," grumbled Ben. "Good-by, you young vagabonds," nodding as he pushed the boat out beyond the first breaker.

It was a warm, clear day. The "Gull" danced over the low, sparkling waves, light as a feather. Conny could see the blue line of paint below her taffrail, and even the rose in her mother's bonnet, until they were out quite into deep sea water.

"I tell you, Dan!" she said. "Let's not go to bed to-night. Let's have supper ready for them."

Dan nodded. "Reckon I'll histe a lantern to light 'em in."

"To light father in!" No! He's bin a-coming in here every night since he was a boy."

"Mother hasn't then. It was her I was going to light in. Anybody'd hev knowed that!"

Dan went on composedly picking up great blobs of broken jelly-fish from the sand.

"Throw them horrid things away, Dan'l Van Dort!" for Conny wanted to air her new authority. "You stuff 'em in yer pockets till I can't abear your towsers in the house at night," covering her nose with her apron.

Dan sniffed at them with an air of relish.

"They won't shine until ye keep 'em awhile. I've got my light-house most 'built, an' I want these for lanterns. Better come and help, Con. Here's a big un you may put in," holding it out to her.

Conny paused wishfully a minute; then tossed her head.

"Light-house, indeed! I've got to keep house and mind baby. I've no time for play."

Baby was easily taken care of through the day; she lay playing with Dan in the sand, as he built his light-house, and only kicked her fat legs when anybody spoke to her. Conny had plenty of time to make ready the supper; she had plenty of things with which to make it ready, too. Not half so much money came into Ben's cottage as into many of the wretched rooms where beggars live in towns, but there was always an abundance of meat, potatoes, and fish in the cellar, and a Sunday suit apiece for the whole family up stairs; and the house itself,—with its rag-carpets and big wood fires, and painted wooden chairs, and colored prints (a hundred years old) on whitewashed walls of King George and Queen Caroline, and the Animals going into the Ark,—was as bright and clean and shining as the white sand or blue sea without. When a person has such fishing and sea and weather and beach to think of out-of-doors, he really has no time to care for sofas or clothes or those unnecessary things.

Conny set the table, and made hot cakes and put the soft-crabs down ready to boil; and then she rocked baby to sleep until morning; so that Conny could shut the door and run down on the beach to see the "Gull" come in.

The evening was damp and cold; but the sky and sea were one blaze of fierce yellow light. She stopped to look at it.

"I never saw anything like that before Dan."

"It's mighty curious."

Dan grunted, as if he could say a great deal more if he chose, and if she were not a girl.

The white caps were all gone. The sea was coming in, in deep, dark swells, with a dull threatening roar. Conny saw all the fishing-boats fluttering into the little cave, although it was an hour before time. Men were running down the village to help the fishermen haul them upon the shore. They worked quickly, but, like sea-coast people, without a word,—lowered the sails, unshipped the masts.

"Now we're all in," said Captain Job, the wrecking-master, as the last was pulled up. "Van Dort weren't at the Banks to-day."

"But he's at Shark's River, with Jane," some one said.

Nobody spoke: the men looked at each other, then out to sea, and, glancing at Conny, drew apart, and whispered.

"Is the "Gull" in danger, sir?" She pulled Captain Job's sleeve. He did not look down at her.

"Danger, nonsense! You ought to be in bed, child. Go to the house, and take Dan. Go at once, I tell you!"

Conny did not go. She saw a sail close reefed, out in the gray distance, like the flicker of a bird's wing.

"There's father now!" she cried.

At that moment there was a sharp crackling in the air. The yellow light was gone. The sea rushed in as if driven by terror.

"It's come, men! It's come!" cried Cap'n Job.

Conny had heard of a wind-squall which, fifty years ago, had strewed the shore with wrecks. She clung to an old spar, in the sudden darkness and the storm of spray and sand that drove over her, cutting her hands and face.

"It's a wind-squall; but it can't hurt mother—it can't hurt mother!" she cried.

When the darkness passed with the heavy cloud, she climbed up the little headland, and, sheltering her eyes with one hand looked steadily out to sea.

The fishermen were near the cove, watching her, and whispering together. One of them went to the village and brought down two or three women. Nanty Hepburn who was a friend of Jane Van Dort's went up to Conny.

"Come home with me, dear," she said. "Don't look out yonder," putting her hand over the girl's eyes. "It's growing clearer, and the sea's ugly to look at after a storm, weeds and wrecks and dead things are washed ashore, and——"

Conny quietly put down her hand.

"I must see the "Gull" come in. Mother's a-board."

Nanty looked at the men, perplexed. She wiped her eyes once or twice, and then put her hands on Conny's shoulders.

"There was a wind-squall like this once afore, Conny."

"I know."

"And—and of all the ships within two miles of the bar, not one lived through it. Not the big ships, dear! are you listening?"

Conny after a minute drew away.

"I wish you would go to Dan, Nanty. He's crying yonder. I—I can't speak to him now."

She put her hand over her eyes again, looking through the slowly lifted weight of mist. Her lips moved.

Dan pulled her by the skirt, after awhile. "Come away, Conny," he sobbed, "They say the "Gull" has gone down, and they're afeared for you to stay here."

"It couldn't go down. God wouldn't let it. I've been prayin'." But her face was like death as she said it.

The mist has lifted now. Under the pale twilight lay the vast angry sea—the waves rising out of fathomless darkness. Conny caught Dan fiercely by the arm, and pointed outward. Her lips were too parched to speak.

"The 'Gull!' The Gull!" shouted the men. Only sea-bred eyes could see the far off boat which was dashed to and fro like a bubble. "Ther's no chance ther fur a good boat," said Cap'n Job; but for that old water log——Take them children away, Nanty. Don't let 'em see their own mammy go down."

The wind beat the masts of the "Gull" level with the water, once again.

Conny clinched Dan's hand in hers. "Pray, Dan! Pray! and God can't let them drown!"

A great wave lifted the "Gull" tauntingly into sight, and then—it was gone! Only a black hull was washed above the yellow foam for an instant, and sank never to rise again.

Nanty ran to the child as she fell on the sand, and carried her to her own house, but at the door Conny opened her eyes and struggled to her feet.

"I must go home. Mother told me to take care of Dan and the baby till she came back."

Nanty sobbed out loud then. She had been very fond of Jane.

"Child, didn't you see the "Gull go down?" she said,

"Yes," said Conny; "but I was a praying. Mother'll come back."

She ran along through the darkness to the cottage. Dan was crouched, crying, by the fire. She knelt down beside him.

"God wouldn't take them when we was prayin'," was all she could say.

And there came then a great shouting and cries without, and the door burst open and her mother was on the floor and had them both in her arms, sobbing and laughing all at once; and Ben was talking to the neighbors, with a queer quiver in his voice.

"'Gull' went down? Yes, of course she must hev. She sprung a leak an hour afore the squall struck her and I knew it was no use to try to bring her in, and Jane and I got aboard the steamer putting into the inlet, and come over afoot. I'm glad I didn't see the old boat agoin' down."

"It was good luck as drove you nigh the steamer, Dan," said Cap'n Job.

"Luck or—God," said Ben, taking off his old hat. "Hillo! give us a kiss, you young uns," stooping to hide his wet eyes.

A CALIFORNIA paper says that twenty years ago a Senator of that commonwealth remarked: "I would not give six bits for all the agricultural land in California." This year the State will harvest wheat enough to load a thousand ships, each of a thousand tons burden, and have enough left for home consumption.

GOOD BYE.

Good-bye, good-bye, it is the sweetest blessing
That falls from mortal lips on mortal ear,
The weakness of our human love confessing,
The promise that a love more strong is near—
May God be with you!

Why do we say it when the tears are starting?
Why must a word so sweet bring only pain?
Our love seems all-sufficient till the parting,
And then we feel it unpotent and vain—
May God be with you!

Oh, may He guide and bless and keep you ever,
He who is strong to battle with your foes;
Whoever fails, His love can fail you never,
And all you need He in His wisdom knows—
May God be with you!

Better than earthly presence, e'en the dearest,
Is the great blessing that our partings bring;
For in the loneliest moments God is nearest,
And from our sorrows heavenly comforts spring,
If God be with us.

Good-bye, good-bye, with latest breath we say it,
A legacy of hope, and faith, and love;
Parting must come, we cannot long delay it,
But, one in Him, we hope to meet above,
If God be with us.

Good-bye—'tis all we have for one another,
Our love, more strong than death, is helpless still,
For none can take the burden from his brother,
Orshield, except by prayer, from any ill—
May God be with you!

DECOLLETE TOILETTES.

A lady, writing from London a description of the great social events that have occurred recently in the circles of the aristocracy, calls attention to the excessively decollete toilettes worn by English women at dinners, parties, and all full-dress (!) occasions. At one of the feasts given in honor of the Czar, she says: "They all had low-necked dresses,—such low necks that I declare to you, when they were seated, their heads appeared to be the only part of their person that were dressed." At the drawing-rooms of the Queen, every lady in attendance, whether she be old or young, fat or lean, ugly or lovely, must appear in a costume that reveals without reserve her neck and shoulders. So rigorous is the rule that, last year, a lady who presented herself in a square-necked dress was turned back by the Court-Chamberlain. The display was not sufficiently complete to satisfy Court etiquette. And yet of all women on the face of the earth, the English women enjoy the highest reputation for prudery—or perhaps we should say, propriety.

But the English women are not peculiar in their habit of wearing decollete toilettes. Their French sisters practice the same custom, and carry it to still greater excess. It is said of the Princess Metternich, that once having a costly dress made, the pattern proved scant, and the material could not be matched in Europe. Here was a dilemma. The modiste hesitatingly suggested, "If Madame le Princess could only go without sleeves." "Without sleeves? Certainly; they are of no consequence," was the reply. Accordingly, the Princess appeared at the ball the next evening in her elegant new costume, with gold bands meeting on the shoulder in diamond clasps, as apologies for the absent sleeves. Unlike the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte, Madame Recamier, and other daring belles who assumed the Greek costume in the days of "la Liberte" in France, the Princess Metternich is thin and angular, and cannot atone by personal charms for what her costume may lack in display.

At one of the grand balls lately given in Paris, an odd little sensation owed its origin to one of those same decollete toilettes. The entrance to the supper-room was through a narrow passage, on either side of which was stationed a file of liveried servants. As a lady, distinguished for the length of her train and the lowness of her corsage, was traversing the passage, one of the men bent forward to gaze upon the unusually beautiful neck and shoulders so freely unveiled, at the same time making some equally free comment upon the exposure. The irate husband hurried out after a policeman, and, bringing one in, requested that he should arrest the offender. But the policeman, on hearing the case, merely shrugged his shoulders with a laugh, and declared there was no law forbidding a man to admire a pretty woman's bust when she gave him the opportunity. The gentleman then made a law unto himself, and knocked the waiter flat. He was thereupon himself arrested and marched off to the station, where he was confined all night, and fined for assault and battery next morning. Query: When a man impudently gazes at a woman's naked shoulders, which of the two merits reprobation?

CHINESE IDEAS ABOUT DEATH.

The Chinese are almost indifferent to the phenomenon of dissolution, and frequently compass their own end when life becomes wearisome. A wife sometimes elects to follow her husband on the starlit road of death; and parents will destroy their offspring in times of famine and great distress rather than allow them to suffer. Still more remarkable is the custom of selling their lives in order that they may purchase the superior advantage of obsequies, which are considered to insure the body in safety for the future resurrection. A wealthy man condemed to death will arrange with his jailor to buy him a substitute for a certain sum of money, to be spent upon the poor wretch's interment and preservation of his body. Should he have parents, so much is usually paid to them in compensation for their son's life. Chinamen invariably help to support their parents; filial respect and devotion is the great Chinese virtue and religious precept, in which they rarely fail. Regarding death as inevitable, he makes the best of a bad bargain, and cunningly and comically gets paid for dying. The wholesale destruction of life in this country is greatly the result of indifference. Hence the massacre of Europeans, so terrible to us, seems to them a matter of little moment, and they cannot comprehend why we should make a fuss about it. They regard our indignant protestations very much as we might treat our irate neighbor whose dog we had shot. "Well, well, be pacified; if it was such a favorite, I am sorry; but it is only a dog, and there are plenty more. How much do you want to be paid for it?" "You English think so much of a life," argues the Chinese; "have you not plenty of people at home?" Death in China is awarded as the punishment for the most trivial offenses, and frequently for none at all, except being in somebody's way. A story was told to me as a fact that, during the visit of one of our royal princes, a theft was committed of a chain or watch belonging to the Royal guest. The unfortunate attendant was caught with the property upon him, and, without further ceremony, his head was chopped off. The mandarin in attendance immediately announced the tidings to the Prince as a delicate attention, showing how devoted he was in his service. To his astonishment the Prince expressed his great regret that the man's head had been taken off. "Your Highness," cried the obsequious mandarin, bowing to the ground, "it shall immediately be put on again!" so little did he understand that the regret was for the life taken, and not the severed head. In times of insurrection or famine the mowing down of human life is like corn-stalks at harvest time, appalling to European ideas, I must confess to a nervous shuddering when I stood upon the execution ground at Canton—a narrow land or Potter's field—where so many hundreds had been butchered per diem during weeks together, the executioner requiring the aid of two smiths to sharpen his swords, for many of the wretched victims were not allowed to be destroyed at one fell swoop, but sentenced to be "hacked to pieces" by twenty to fifty blows. I was informed by a European who had traveled much and seen most of the frightful sides of life, that witnessing Chinese executions was more than his iron nerves could stand; and in some of the details which he was narrating I was obliged to beg him to desist. And yet he said there was nothing solemn about it, and the spectators looked on amused. It was the horrible and the grotesque combined.—[Temple Bar.

DROUGHT IN WESTERN AFRICA.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, for many years a missionary at Gaboon, Equatorial Africa, writing to the New York Evangelist under date of April 28, says:

"Changeable seasons are not confined to high, cold latitudes, for here on the equator a remarkable change is attracting the attention of every one. Usually during March and April, which are rainy months, the earth becomes saturated, the springs and fountains filled, and the rivers swollen, but this year there have been but occasional showers, with but little thunder and lightning. The oldest inhabitant says he never saw the like, nor heard of it from his fathers. The fear is entertained that much suffering from drought may be experienced before October, when the next rainy season may be expected.

"The contrast between the wet and dry seasons is very great. During the latter, vegetation suffers, the grass dries and decays or burns, and the leaves from many of the trees fall; the springs and rivulets dry up, and the large rivers cease to be navigable beyond tide water. A large steamer from London is now here at Gaboon, waiting for the Niger to rise, so that it may ascend 500 miles to its trading destination. The small steamers that force their way up the swollen Ogovi, against its rapid current in the rainy season, have to remain here during the dry season."

THE CANDY BOY AND THE COUNTRYMAN.

[Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

A lad went through the Rensselaer and Saratoga train yesterday, distributing prize packages of candy, and on returning to gather them up, found a countryman complacently disposing of the contents of the package that had been dropped upon his seat. The lad waited and held out his hand for ten cents. The countryman stopped eating long enough to ask what was wanted. "I want pay for that candy!" said the boy. "For this candy?" said the countryman. "Why, gol durn ye, didn't ye heave it inter the seat to me?" "Yes said the boy, "but you must pay for it if you want it." The countryman sat in utter astonishment; then, slowly opening his mouth, he dropped into the opened paper a mouthful of half-masticated fragments, and handed the package back, remarking, "Take yur sugar candy ef you want it; but ef ye heave it at me agin I'll swaller it hull, by thunder!" The lad dogged the countryman as far as Saratoga for his ten cents, but didn't get them. The scene furnished great sport for the passengers.

BEES.

At one time we found in the bottom of the hive several oblong pellets lying in a row, resembling little bodies in a winding sheet, which proved to consist of bugs of nauseous odor, that the community were unable or unwilling to eject, and had by a grand simultaneous effort encased in a shroud of wax.

A friend of mine informed me that his bees (he having glass hives) were panic-stricken, at one time, by the advent of a mouse in the hive. The little ones mustered in great force and stung him to death. After having achieved this much, their next difficulty was to get the monster out. A great meeting was called, a committee of inspection appointed, and it was determined to seal him up. Hermetically sealed, no offensive decomposition could take place; accordingly, with right good will, the workers bent to the task, and in an incredibly brief period hid the offensive relic from sight, but in the bottom of the hive appeared what looked like a mountain of wax.

Notwithstanding their multitudinous eyes, I think they do not see well; they bump ahead in a manner that implies a sense existing in them by which they shape their movements somewhat irrespective of eyes.—[Our Dumb Animals.

MUSIC OF THE WAVES.

How they ripple on the shore,
As the twilight closes o'er
All the earth.

Making music soft and low,
As they come and gently go,
In their mirth.

See them dancing wild, and free
To their own weird harmony
From their breast.

Never pausing in the strain
That is ever a refrain
Of unrest.

Once a sunbeam dropped and kissed,
Through the dim uncertain mist,
Clouds of gold.

All these wavelets green and fair
For they lured the sun-beam there
Lo enfold

How they laughed to catch the light,
Hold it in embraces tight
For awhile.

But the twilight came in grey,
Stole the golden beam away.
With a smile.

But they did not pause to sigh,
For they knew the azure sky
Soon would rend.

Many stars of silver beam
That upon the foam would gleam
Sweetly blend.

So they dance, and whisper on
From the darkness to the dawn,
On the strand.

With an ever cheering song
That is wafted swift along
O'er the land.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE COUNTRY HOME OF THE KAISER.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AT BABELSBERG.

A correspondent of the Swiss Times writes from Berlin:

"Babelsberg is the favorite abode of the Emperor. During the lifetime of his father, in 1839, then simply Prince Wilhelm, he had the castle built after a plan of the celebrated architect, Stieler. The park was laid out in the English style by the late Prince Puckler, a well-known authority in horticulture. From the towers of the castle, situated on a high hill, a magnificent view of Potsdam and the surrounding country on the banks of the Havel is obtained. The Prussian kings always seem to have had a predilection for Potsdam, and in this town has been shown to advantage to what degree art sometimes improves the neglect of nature. Babelsberg is in no manner inferior to the other splendid castles built in Potsdam by Frederick the Great and his successors. In fact its elegant style and tasteful arrangement are perhaps more pleasing to the eye.

"The castle is built in the Gothic style, with the rooms somewhat small. A trellis gateway leads into the hall, the marble floor of which is nearly covered with skins of bears and other trophies of the chase. Against one of the pillars stands a large arm-chair, drawn out in the night, and serving as a bed for the watchman. This chair was a present from the Queen of England. Passing through the apartments of the Empress, decorated with much taste, one arrives at the dining and concert halls, adjoining which on the other side is a suite of rooms designated for the Grand Duchess of Baden. On the first floor, opposite the principal staircase, are the apartments of the Crown Prince and Princesses. Before the marriage of the Crown Prince, the Emperor, at that time not yet Prince Regent, sent an architect to see the rooms of the Princess Royal, in order to have her future abode in Babelsberg arranged according to her taste. This delicate attention must have agreeably pleased the Crown Princess on her arrival in Babelsberg. Everything there reminds her of the days of her childhood in Scotland. The hangings, pictures, carpets, and the whole of the furniture are an exact imitation of her old home. Since the family has so increased, and the rooms are not extensive enough for the children, the Crown Prince and Princess have taken up their residence in the New Palace, on the opposite bank of the Havel.

"The Crown Prince's study is contiguous to the sleeping-room of the Emperor. The latter is furnished with great simplicity. In a recess stands a narrow iron bedstead that, in spite of all remonstrances of the physicians, the Emperor still continues to use. The mattresses and pillows are even harder than those found among the commoner people in Germany. The washing-stand, corresponding to the other articles of furniture, is exceedingly plain. Two sponges, a basin, and different small dishes for the soap and brushes, etc., are the only things found on the table. Opposite the bed, on a chest of drawers, stands a marble bust of the Empress worked by the Crown Princess, who not only possesses a considerable talent in painting but also in its sister art, sculpture. The pictures in the sleeping-room principally represent scenes of manœuvres and parades presided over by the Emperor. Among these pictures was one portraying a review of the troops by the Queen of England with Prince William of Prussia, our present Emperor standing at her side. Immediately adjoining the bedroom are the study and sitting-room of his Majesty. Around a large table, nearly covered with papers and documents, stand a row of chairs for the ministers and councillors. Besides this, there is another work-table especially reserved for the Emperor. On both tables prevails the order to which the Emperor is conscientiously given. A number of articles, partly presents and partly collected by himself, remind his Majesty of the last wars. Two large photographs framed in black represent the King's Own Grenadiers in the battles by Nachod and Sadowa. The names of those recognized by the Emperor are written with his own hand on the margin. Near most of them are the words: 'died,' with the date affixed, and 'a brave or faithful soldier.' Photographs of the rooms occupied by the Emperor in Versailles hang on the walls. On the writing-table of the Emperor, adorned by a wreath, stands the picture of his beloved sister, the late Empress of Russia.

"I was greatly surprised to see in the imperial apartments so many portraits of ladies belonging to the aristocracy of England. The Emperor when young visited London several times, and seems to have preserved faithfully the pictures of several distinguished personages, among which I noticed those of the Duchess of Wellington and a Lady Villiers. The first artistic attempt of his son is also carefully kept by the Emperor. The Crown Prince, when a child, had cut an engraving of the kidnapping of the Saxon princes, painted it with brilliant colors and made a present of it to his father. Under this childish production the Prince has written his name 'Fritz.' At that time he certainly wrote very badly, or perhaps not at all, for it seems almost as if the hand had been guided, so large and clumsy are the letters. Beside this little picture lies the first needlework of the present Grand Duchess of Baden, a small crochet lamp mat. This love of family life, so visible on entering the apartments of the Emperor, is more to be recognised on a nearer examination."

FARM NOTES.

VALUE OF FODDER CORN.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Cheese Factory Association, Addison H. Holland, a Barre farmer, read an essay on fodder corn. With seventeen cows, he experimented to see what its value was in producing milk; during the month of July he turned his cows out into a good pasture, after having fed them with fodder corn, and they showed a large falling off in milk. He then, through August, soiled them in the stable, feeding fodder corn, and there was a gain in the production of milk. In September they were again turned into the mowing (full feed) and they fell off. Mr. Holland cures his corn by spreading it upon the stone walls, and regards it as a valuable feed for milch cows, when well cured. He thinks fodder corn the best crop there is to bridge over a dry time with; fed sixty or seventy pounds per cow when they were kept in a short pasture.

PEAS—FALL CROP.

Peas for a fall crop may be sown. It is, however, useless to try them unless in a deeply trenched soil, and one that is comparatively cool in the hottest weather overhead, or they will certainly mildew and prove worthless. In England, where the atmosphere is so much more humid than ours, they nevertheless have great difficulty in getting fall peas to go through free from mildew; and to obviate these drying and mildew-producing influences, they often plant them in deep trenches, made as for celery, and are then much more successful with them.—[Gardener's Monthly for June.

BEES.

A bee-keeper gives this plan to prevent a swarm of bees from getting away from the hive, with the statement that after ten years' experience he has never known it to fail but once. As soon as they show the first symptoms of swarming stop up some of the outlets to the hive so as to force them to a considerable time coming out. The swarm being made up in part of young bees, many of them unable to fly well, and, as the swarm can do nothing until all are out and flying about in the air, by prolonging their exit, the feeble ones become tired, and, finding their plans frustrated, they alight to arrange their journey. If they can leave the old hive at once, they care very little about alighting.

IMPROVING SEED WHEAT.

Sow none but the largest and most perfect kernels. It has been my practice for the last sixteen or eighteen years to run my wheat for seed over a very coarse seed screen, so as to sow none but the very largest kernels. By so doing I have improved my wheat at home for seed. But in 1871 I hit upon a new plan. I had a piece of Treadwell wheat that was injured by insects in the previous fall and killed by insects in the winter, so that there were spots not worth cutting. After harvest I observed a few scattering heads of unusual size. It occurred to me that there was wheat that had withstood the ravages of the insects and the rigor of the winter. I gathered enough to sow one rod square, from which I realized twenty pounds of wheat, of unusually large, even berry, which was at the ratio of over fifty bushels per acre; last harvest had twenty bushels which weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel. It is my opinion that we realize the best crops from the best and most perfect seed in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom.—[Cor. Rural New Yorker.

TREATMENT OF HORSES DURING THE HEATED TERM.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued the following circular relative to the treatment of horses during the heated term:

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would call attention to suffering horses and mules in our streets during the hot season, and recommend drivers and others having animals under their care the most considerate treament. It would also recommend feeding a small bundle of wet hay or a couple of quarts of oats in the middle of the day; use but little corn, as it is very heating, and soak whatever is used in salt water for twenty-four hours before feeding; to use the wet sponge on the head; to furnish a little drinking water as often as practicable, when not-over heated, and as a further means of refreshing the animal, throw water upon the legs and such parts as are liable to chafe by perspiration or otherwise; to drive slowly and lessen the load usually imposed in cooler weather; to loosen the check-rein, or better, dispense with it altogether; to cover the animal a fly-net, or, preferable, with a light sheet. The following preparation is recommended for animals suffering from being over-heated: To one pint of water put one ounce of chloride of ammonia; one ounce of sweet spirits of nitre; one drachm tincture of aconite; give a tablespoonful every hour or two. On the passenger railroad lines the society would advise driving even walking, even when the weather is oppressive; to use the sponge as above recommended, and to have men at proper distance along the line to water the animals; to keep them shaded when practicable, and to provide extra horses to relieve the load on up grades.

VARIETIES.

THE Mormen women are protesting against the sale of intoxicating drinks in Salt Lake City.

A NEW YORK journal urges as an additional reason for not being drunk in the streets of that city, the danger of being robbed by the policemen.

A MAN at Huory Grove, York county, S. C., before the war owned 120 colored people, all of whom are still living with him and are in his employ.

A Cincinnati boarding-school girl while indulging with her companions in the amusement of kicking at the mark the other day dislocated her thigh joint.

THE danger of eating arsenic to improve the complexion was shown by Miss Carson, of North Adams, Mass., who took an overdose with fatal consequences.

THE fashion of wearing the wedding ring on the finger next to the little finger originated in an ancient superstition that there was a mysterious connection between that finger and the human heart.

A FISHING schooner caught one hundred and fifty barrels of mackeral in twenty-six hours on a recent trip between Plymouth and Boston, yielding to the captain and crew about $1,150 for their day's work.

THE English papers are not prone to bestow extravagant praise on things American, but the Pullman palace cars seem to have awakened an unusual amount of admiration, and the editors view with each other in singing their praises.

A HARTFORD man keeps a spade close by his kitchen door, and whenever a tramp comes along and begs for a dinner, he is requested to earn it by digging four feet square in the garden, but the tramp invariably refuses to pay this price.

AN Indiana lecturer began by saying, "Wives, obey your husbands," when thirty-eight women got up and left the room. After they had gone he resumed: "Wives, obey your husbands, is an old saying which is only called up for the purpose," etc.

THE Patterson (N. J.) Guardian of the 8th inst., says: At least one thousand men visited the locomotive shops this morning, asking for work on the strength of the Grand Trunk advertisement, which appeared in the Guardian last Saturday, for bids on the construction of fifty locomotives.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Scientific American that the worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth. Sometimes the late sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

MARRIED men who have extravagant families, which they are in duty bound to support, get no credit for refraining from suicide. Just hear Louise Stockton: "It is worth noticing that, while the men who commit suicide are almost always unmarried, the women are married or widowed. This leads to the inference that, while men cannot live without women, women find life unbearable with men."

ONE of the Athol (Mass.) school-ma'ms, says the local paper, adopts a novel method of punishment. Offenders of either sex and all ages are compelled to lie down flat on the floor, face downward, with arms stretched out at right angles to the body. The victims are not allowed to glance sideways, even for a moment, and "nosing" the floor forms their only occupation. And this school is one of the best managed in the whole town, it adds.

A DIAMOND, said to be the largest yet discovered in the diamond fields at the Cape, is at present in the hands of the firm of Costor & Co. of Amsterdam, by whom it is being cut and polished. The stone weighs about 290 carats, and is of the purest water. Some months will probably elapse before the diamond is finished. Although it is impossible to estimate the exact value of the gem while still in its rough state, it is believed that should the stone when finished realize the expectations formed of it, its value will be at least $100,000.

IT is said that in Paris, since the Metternich-Montebello duel, before a lady goes to a ball, the husband whispers nervously, "My dear, pray be civil to Mr. So-and-so;" or, "Eugenie, for Heaven's sake, don't frown at Count Caskowhiski." The ladies, profiting by the circumstance, induce their timid lords to comply with all their wishes. "Henri, if you don't buy me that bonnet, I'll insult M. Trois Etoiles—and he's a dead shot." "Hippolyte, if you don't bring that diamond spray home this evening, I'll call Baron Soussard a fool."

THE liquor dealers of San Francisco are preparing for a desperate resistance against the local optionists. They have formed an association called the "Personal Liberty League" and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which reads as follows: "That we consider that the provisions of the Local Option law, which only allows the sale of wines and liquors in quantities of five gallons, only deprive the poor man who is unable to stock his cellar with wines and liquors, of the comforts of life to which he may have been accustomed, while the rich man will in no manner be affected by this law; and we further consider that a law which makes it a misdemeanor for a host to offer a glass of wine to his guest at his house, is a disgrace to the statute books of the wine-producing State of California."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 4, 1874

We are rather inclined to think that the people have been comparing their tax-receipts.

As a grabber Gen. Negley is a success. He grabs the hand of a voter as tightly as he does his extra pay.

Elsewhere we give certain telegrams and other documentary evidence, to show that Mr. C. L. Magee has a very large share in the ten per cent. law. Miles Humphries don't have to carry all the load it seems, but he is none the less responsible because Magee was an active partner in the iniquity.

The Dispatch says that Carson, Zern, Patterson and Hays, Democratic nomineees for Assembly, are men of good standing and the remainder are favorably spoken of: and that Mr. Carson "is a gentleman of brains and good social standing." It don't promise, however, to support them, or either one of them.

It will give all a fair idea of how completely the Ring stripped the District of Columbia, when it is stated that the furniture of the late house of delegates was siezed the other day on execution for debt. The only wonder is, that after having stolen all the money, they did not pick up the furnature and walk off with it.

If there ever was a case in which the office sought the men it is that of Irwin and Shidle, the nominees for Legislature in the Second district. Neither wanted it and preferred to stay off the ticket, but their friends insisted and forced their nomination. How different their nomination from those on the other ticket, where the Ring set them up weeks in advance. Voters, you must choose between Irwin and Shidle, and Jeremy and Ouslow!

The South Siders will now have an opportunity to pay back the "Puddler Statesman" that debt of gratitude they owe him for forcing them into consolidation and saddling them with tens of thousands of dollars of debt—the latter of which could have been prevented had Miles seen fit to oppose the Ring, and insist upon the South Side coming in without assuming a large slice of the debt piled up by the Pittsburgh Ring of thieves. Miles my say he couldn't help it, but why did he not try?

The repeal of the prohibitory liquor law in Massachusetts, and enactment of a license law, shows that the people there have begun to make a little progress. Having discovered after years of fruitless experiment, that a prohibitory law was merely a dead letter, they have now undertaken to restrain the evils resulting from the sale of stimulants. This begins to look a little more sensible and promises some beneficial results. The Governor, however, cannot see "the progress," as he has vetoed the bill.

Grant's regrets over Cresswell's resignation are wonderfully touching, as well as monotonous. They read very much like his regrets over Murphy. As for the country being satisfied with Mr. Cresswell's record, there is large room for doubt. The Committee that enquired into the way in which affairs had been conducted in the Postoffice Department, although using the white-wash brush vigorously, could not conceal the stains. Mr. Cresswell retired from necessity, and while it was yet called to-day. It was not safe for him to wait.

We are glad to see that the Ring organs at length are willing to admit the truth in regard to the city debt, they all concede that it will reach at least $15,000,000, considerable in excess of the Constitutional limit. On the debt the Commercial says:

> We repeat what we have previously said that we do not think any wrong has been committed, or any money squandered or dishonestly spent. We have full confidence in the integrity of the men entrusted with the public duties. But frankness is as much due to the tax-payers, in spending his money, as integrity in disbursing it; and the people will never be troublesome when they are treated candidly, and their affairs explained to them fully and explicitly.

Now there is not very much consolation in all this for the tax-payers. But no explanation is offered. The mere admission that the debt will reach $15,000,000 affords the people neither relief nor explanation. What the people desire most to know is how the money was spent and who pocketed the "margin."

In another column we give in full the Controller's figures of the City Debt at present. Let the reader add to this "an inevitable increase" of from three to five millions, as Mr. Littell stated in his resolutions in Councils on Monday last, and then he can begin to form something of an idea of what the Ring costs. It has not been three months since the Ring papers denounced The Post as a liar and "an alarmist" for stating that the bonded debt of the city exceeded $9,000,000. We were $5,000,000 inside the figures, and yet Mr, Snodgrass has not given all the figures—as we shall demonstrate. The man who thinks that there are only $260,000 City Hall bonds outstanding is an egregious ass, indeed. More ventilation is needed. Mr. Snodgrass' figures are good so far as they go, but they have not touched the bottom yet. The people want to know about those duplicated City Hall checks, among other small matters.

THE LIMIT EXCEEDED.

By reference to the official figures, furnished by Controller Snodgrass, it will be seen that the indebtedness of the city is already a fraction in excess of the 7 per cent. Constitutional limit. In making this statement we add to the bonded indebtedness, the amount of $1,441,100, which the Controller gives as the sum likely to be spent under the Penn Avenue Act. Following are the official figures:

BONDED DEBT STATEMENT, JUNE 22, 1874.	
Water Extension Loan Coupon Bonds	$2,125,000 00
Water Extension Loan Registered Bonds	2,288,900 00
Old Municipal Bonds, 1869	2,000 00
Old Municipal Bonds, 1886	64,000 00
Funded Debt Coupon Bonds, 1909	312,500 00
Funded Debt Registered Bonds 1909	187,500 00
Funded Debt Registered Bonds 1912	121,000 00
Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Bonds, 1881	40,000 00
Lawrenceville Bonds	27,025 76
Fifth Avenue Property Bonds, 1877	65,000 00
Fifth Avenue Market House Bonds, 1880	25,000 00
Temporary City Loan	53,500 00
Fire Department Loan	200,000 00
City Building	260,000 00
Lawrenceville Warrants	8,455 05
Uncompromised R. R. Bonds	52,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds Coupon 4 per cent	376,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds Registered, 4 per cent.	2,300 00
Compromised Railroad Scrip 4 per cent	185 31
Compromised Railroad Bonds Coupon 5 per cent	1,751,000 00
Compromised Railroad Bonds Registered 5 per cent	47,900 00
Compromised Railroad Scrip 5 per cent	1,426 24
Sewerage Bonds, South Side	8,000 00
Pest House Certificate	40,000 00
Bonds under Penn Avenue Act	3,366,300 00
Paving bonds issued since consolidation under borough act—	
Birmingham	5,282 53
Temperanceville	581,189 10
South Side indebtedness	455,909 68
Total bonded debt	$11,946,373 97
From the above, the following deductions are to be made:	
Compromise Sinking Fund	$194,000 00
Penn Avenue Sinking Fund	63,654 69
Special Sinking Fund	16,632 46
Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	5,507 13
Municipal Sinking Fund	4,470 32
Water Loan Sinking Fund	844 55
Total	$285,109 15

Leaving a net indebtedness of $11,661,264 82.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF STREETS UNDER PENN AVENUE ACT.

	Cost.	Bonds sold.	Amount requ'd.
Liberty avenue	$400,000	$368,300	$31,700
Bedford ave	105,200	75,200	30,000
Butler St. No. 1	160,650	124,000	36,000
Butler St. No. 2 (enjoined by court)	430,000	......	430,000
Brownsville	150,000	72,600	77,400
Carson, Main and Chestnut	170,600	110,600	60,000
Ellsworth	170,000	100,000	70,000
Forbes St. No. 1	428,100	258,100	170,000
Forbes St. No. 2	65,000		65,000
Fifth avenue	450,000	414,000	36,000
Hiland ave. No. 1	150,500	119,500	31,000
Hiland ave. No. 2	75,000	42,000	33,000
Lincoln avenue	182,200	152,200	30,000
Main St. No. 2	38,400	23,400	15,000
Second avenue	350,000	198,000	151,000
Soho, Emmett and Wadsworth	100,000	100,000	......
Stanton	317,000	218,000	99,000
Thirty-third St.	135,900	120,900	25,000
Webster avenue	75,200	25,200	50,000
Wylie avenue	110,100	110,110	......

Total amount required	$1,441,100 00
Add indebtedness as above	$11,661,264 82
Total	13,102,364 82

This is $852,000 in excess of the 7 per cent limit, putting the valuation at $175,000,000. but if we put it at $155,000,000, the basis upon which the taxes are levied, it makes it nearly 9 per cent of the valuation. And yet we have not reached the limit of indebtedness which may be set down at $16,000,000, or 8½ per cent. of $775,000,000 assessed value of property.

This brings us to a point we raised months ago, and which was that the Ring assessment was made for the exclusive purpose of evading the limitation of the Constitution. Nothing could be clearer than this fact after the publication of the Controller's figures as above, taken in connection, with the course of the City Assessor and the Board of Revision. It is a fact well known to every property owner, that real estate has been appraised on an average of 30 per cent. above its cash value.

The argument was used when this assessment was being made that as the increase was uniform, no man's taxes would be out of proportion, since so much money was to be raised by taxation, it mattered not whether the assessment was small or great. All this is a fact, but it does not answer the objections we made when the Ring first began to put the assessments at a fictitious figure. While it does not follow that an increase of taxes must necessarily follow an increase in taxes must be made. That was not the object, so much as it was intended to fix the valuation so high that an increase might be made in the city's indebtedness, notwithstanding constitutional prohibitions. But not only was the taxes more than doubled under the assessments, but the basis was laid for an unconstitutional increase of the city debt to the extent of millions.

The fact is very plain now. Two or three months ago when we called attention to the objects of the Ring, our predictions were savagely disputed, but time has vindicated us in all we said. The tax-payers who are holding meetings almost nightly, ought to take this branch of the subject into consideration. The assessments, as they were made are already illegal and in the interest of a Ring. If they are permitted to stand, an illegal debt will be inevitably fastened upon the people—if they are set aside by due legal process, the aims of the Ring may be defeated. Consequently, it is of vital importance to the tax-payers to unite in taking steps for a legal revision of the illegal assessments that have been made. We shall have something further to say on this matter from time to time, but in the meantime we commend it to the carefully consideration of the tax-paying public.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

That the Temperance people will soon begin to solicit views, opinions and pledges from the different candidates upon the two tickets, is pretty clear. But we shall insist that the Temperance people have no right to enter into the campaign without a ticket of their own, and only for the purpose of embarrassing other candidates already put in nomination on the different tickets and especially the good and true men already put in nomination, by the Democracy. Inasmuch as many, if not all the Democratic candidates on the Legislative ticket will be called on by the advocates of Temperance, to give pledges as a consideration for votes, we suggest that the candidates meet together at as early a day as possible and agree upon a uniform and befitting answer to all such applications as shall be made.

We are very well aware what that answer will be, in general terms,—knowing the characters and probity of the candidates as we do. The 16,000 Democratic voters of the county, after consulting together, selected and placed in nomination the very best men that could be named. These men will be true to themselves and to the principles they represent. The only guaranty that the Democracy offer, or need to offer, for the future conduct of their candidates, is the blameless record of their past lives, and the universal confidence in which their fellow citizens now hold them. Further than this, no pledges need to be given or ought to be required.

The Democratic candidates will make no pledges to catch voters. It remains for the Republican candidates to do hereafter, as they have done in the past, and pledge themselves both to the temperance and liquor interests—make pledges wherever it is thought a vote can be made, and make them only to break them whenever it is necessary or convenient. But the Democratic candidates do not propose to follow this programme. They will repel no man, nor class of men, from voting for them, nor will they stoop to secure votes by making pledges to first one class and then to another, diametrically opposed to each other. They stand upon their merits, and could not occupy higher or more commanding ground than they do now. If elected, they do not propose to legislate or act for any class, but for the whole people, in behalf of law and order and for the public welfare, hence it will be seen how impossible it would be for them to pledge themselves to any particular interest. They are not the men to seek for an election by making pledges that it would be necessary for them to violate.

We are desirous of impressing this fact clearly and conclusively on the minds of the Temperance and all other classes of voters, for the purpose of showing how futile and useless it will be to seek to embarass Democrats by asking for or expecting pledges that are impossible, as they would be unmanly and straightforward for them to make. The Democracy are willing—nay anxious that the characters of their candidates, and of the Ring candidates should be painted side by side, upon every wall in the city, so that all men could read and judge and choose between them; and then if the choice of the best material is made, the whole Democratic ticket, without a single exception, will sweep Allegheny county by an overwhelming majority. This is the platform—the only real, and true, and reliable platform that promises honesty, reform and a reduction of burdens—upon which the Democracy place their candidates, and there is no reason for addition to it by unnecessary pledges.

We do not doubt the sincerity of the Temperance people—that they believe in all that they profess. Why should they not show their faith by putting a ticket of their own in the field, composed of men of their faith from whom it is not necessary to extract pledges? If they put up a better ticket than the Democracy now have in the field, there is certainly no reason why it should not stand as fair a chance as either of the others before the people. The Democracy, knowing the purity of their principles, year after year put forward a ticket, caring not for the fact that it was doomed to defeat, but preferring an honest advocacy of principle, to any truckling or trading for the mere sake of an office or two, more or less.

Now let the Temperance party or any other party that chooses to organize, stand upon the same basis and fight it out upon the same line—the line of patriotic devotion to principle regardless of the mere fact of office. There is only one way for the Temperance party to determine just what its strength is, and that is by putting up a full ticket of its own, and then support it. To make up a patch-work ticket from the nominees of the two other parties shows a lack of political tact and judgment that is anything but flattering to the managers of the Temperance party. If it really represents great living principles, these principles are worthy of being represented on a ticket by its own acknowledged and ordained apostles. If they are not, then the less talk about them the better. This is all we have to say this morning on this subject, but we shall refer to it again.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The colored population, especially the voting part of it, will hardly fail to understand who throttled the Civil Rights Bill, which was always treated as a piece of empty sentimentalism, except by Sumner; and never intended to be made operative. Fred Douglass is now advising his brethren at the South to vote against the white Republicans of that section who refused their support to that bill. It appears they don't need this advice as they had made up their mind to do that same thing.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

Our own tax-ridden people have been envying the happy denizens of Allegheny, on account of their comparative exemption from the burdens of taxation. But it turns out to be a case of misplaced envy. Any one who will take the trouble to go to the City Treasurer's office in Allegheny will hear the mutterings of a mighty storm that is rising over there. In two years the taxes have been doubled, and we have the best of reasons for predicting that they will be largely increased next year,—very likely take a sudden jump and double or treble themselves as they did on this side of the river. Our Allegheny neighbors are also making a very respectable bonded debt. We give it below. What the floating debt is, we have not as yet been able to fully ascertain, but it will no doubt compare proportionably with the bonded debt which was as follows on the 1st day of January, 1874:

Municipal bonds	$47,000 00
Machester bonds	10,000 00
Renewal bonds	117,000 00
Water improvement bonds	28,000 00
City Park bonds	180,000 00
Water main extension bonds	399,000 00
Railroad compromise bonds	229,000 00
Sewerage bonds	212,000 00
Refunding sewer bonds	140,000 00
Troy Hill improvement bonds	26,000 00
Total	$1,388,000 00

That there is a Ring in Allegheny, and that that Ring is beginning to tighten its grasp upon the unfortunate tax-payers, no longer admits of doubt. Perhaps it would be nearer correct to say that there are Rings. As for instance there is a sewer Ring, which is determined to preserve the health of the city, if they sacrifice all the real estate in so doing. One of their favorite plans is to construct sewers both in front and the rear of a man's property and tax him for both. When they lay the whole city with sewers in this way, the Ring will no doubt lay a mosaic of sewers all over men's property.

With the great increase in their city taxes, property owners are beginning to make calculations as to the advantage of selling and investing their money in some other way. Their taxes already amount to a heavy rent. If this thing goes on much longer in the two cities real estate will become very cheap. In South Carolina the Ring robbers run up the taxes so high that land can be bought for five cents an acre, but no one wants it at that price, since there is an annual tax of $50 an acre on it. The Ring robbers in Allegheny county are making fair progress in the same direction.

THE COMING STORM.

When this paper set out several years ago to hunt down and expose the extravagance of the Ring, it was considered an all-sufficient answer to the exposures we made, for the Republican newspapers and Ring managers to say that there was no truth in what we said, but that our statements were mere partisan assertions, made for the purpose of influencing the election But that sort of an answer will no longer serve its past purpose. The truth of what we stated, and the hypocritical falsity of our maligners, have both become apparent to the people.

We want no better endorsement of our past and present course on this subject of Ring plunder and taxation, than the actions and expressions of the tax-payers meetings that are being held nightly in every part of the city. Experience confirms these protesting tax-payers that our exposures of Ring corruption and extravagance were not partisan exaggerations, but unpleasant facts, which entail millions of unnecessary taxes upon the burdened public. In almost or quite every case it is found that The Post was rather below than in excess of the actual useless and illegal expenditures.

The storm of indignation that is just ready to burst upon the heads of the city Ring is not confined to Democrats, but the most eminent and respectable Republicans in the city, join in the denunciation of the plunderers of the public. It has now become, as we long ago predicted it would, a matter of absolute necessity for the people of all parties to unite in self-defense against the Radical Ring, which for fifteen years has been growing bolder and bolder in its robberies and assumptions of power. The machinery of the Republican party has been used to accomplish the evil ends of our oppressors so long, and has become so thoroughly tainted with the corruptions it fostered, that the whole thing must be destroyed before we can expect real and permanent relief. Thus far, party politics must enter into the present contest of the tax-payers against the tax-wasters. The Ring has such thorough and absolute control of the Republican party, that under present circumstances to sustain one is to sustain the other. The people must come to look at this whole matter in its correct light, before they can expect relief.

Some of the statements made by the speakers at the meetings of Friday night, are astonishing to the last degree, notwithstanding the fact that they are sustained in every particular by the official figures. Take for instance, the fact that the annual expenditures for the civil list in the city of Chicago are $90,000, while in Pittsburgh, with one-third of its population, the same expenditures reach the enormous sum of $487,000. Take again the fact that in thirteen years, the civil list in Pittsburgh has grown from $15,000 to $487,000, while at the same time the city indebtedness has been increasing at the rate of almost $1,000,000 a year, and you will have some sort of an idea of the way in which the Ring have been sinking the taxes, and preparing the road to bankruptcy.

It is about time for the people to remonstrate, when it is ascertained that the debt of Pittsburgh is greater in proportion to its wealth and population, than any other city in the country—four times greater in proportion than in Cincinnati, where Ring rule caused a political revolution two years ago, and fifty per cent. in excese of the debt of Philadelphia, one of the worst Ring ridden cities in the world, if we except Washington and Pittsburgh.

Astonishing as all these things are, we have not reached the bottom yet. We know the general result, but the causes that led to these results are as yet hidden in the breasts of the City Hall crew. They are trying to put the people off with a general confession, calling for a suspension of judgment, and promising to do better in the future. But the people will be foolish indeed if they accept any such a confession. The Ring must be brought to the bar and compelled to confess in detail, and explain how all these millions have been spent. A mere general acknowledgment will not do. The people want the full details, and if we do not greatly mistake the spirit of the hour, they mean to have them. They want to know who profited by the millions that have been disbursed in the last dozen years. These are things that the people want to know, and which they will know, if they have to march in procession to Municipal Hall, and make their delivery, an alternative.

If speedy means are not adopted to prevent Ringism in Allegheny City, her tax-payers will soon be as heavily burdened with debt as those of Pittsburgh. In many instances the taxes in that city have been doubled in the past two years, and will be higher next year. Millions of dollars could have been saved Pittsburgh had our warnings of years ago been acted upon properly. Let Allegheny see to it that she is not caught and bled by a similar lot of corrupt scoundrels. The Ring organs, as in the case of our exposures in Pittsburgh, may say there's nothing in it—that it is only a Democratic lie: they are paid for so doing, but those who pay the taxes understand better. If Alleghenians don't want to be robbed, they must be awake, and look to the affairs on the north side of the river.

The Ring has a new trick on the tapis. It is going to demonstrate that the high taxes are all owing to the adoption of the new Constitution.

A lively time may be expected in the Fifth (Pa.) Congressional district where the Republicans have nominated two candidates, Harmer and Myers. The Myers men, after Harmer was declared nominated, got together and unanimously endorsed Mr. Myers who made a speech in which he showed up some of the tactics of the Ring thieves. He said:

> He had a legally chosen majority of all the delegates, of which he would give ample proofs, and that without such proofs he would not consent to be a candidate; that in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward, and in the Fourth, Eighth and Twentieth divisions of the Twenty-third ward the Myers delegates were elected and had their credentials duly signed by all the election officers, but the ward committees had refused to receive them; that in the Thirteenth division of the Twenty-fifth ward the vote stood 115 to 11 in his favor, and the election officers had reversed the figures; that, in the Sixteenth Division of the Twenty-second ward, sufficient Harmer ballots were openly thrown into the box by one of the election officers to change the result; that, in the Third Division of the Seventeenth ward, the Second, and another of the Eighteenth ward, the Eleventh and Fifteenth of the Twenty-third ward, the Twenty-first of the Twenty-fifth ward, and in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, the Myers delegates were elected and deprived of their certificates by gross frauds. In two-thirds of these the frauds and alterations of returns were done by the election officers; that in the Ninth Division of the Twenty-second ward there was a tie, but the certificate was given to the Harmer delegation. Mr. Myers closed by stating that he had only mentioned the instances in which the proofs were already in his hands, and that he would be false to himself and to the friends who had nominated him if he did not expose these shameless frauds, by which enough of his delegates had been kept out of the convention to have made more than a majority of all the delegates in the district.

The New York Evening Post, thus concludes an article on Grant's latest performances:

> The President appears determined that the country shall not think well of him without violating its better judgment. His latest and worst performance in this line was the appointment yesterday of Alexander R. Shepherd to be one of the commissioners to organize a new government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Shepherd was totally unfit for the position, having been expelled by Congress from the office of Governor of the District for maladministration. The almost unanimous judgment of Congress and of the country were against him. Yet right in the face of this verdict the President made a social trip to Cape May with Shepherd, and on returning to the White House appointed him to an office so nearly like the one from which he was expelled that there is an appearance of malice in the act. This appointment was one of the worst events in this eventful administration, and the Senate did right in rebuking the President so emphatically. It rejected the nomination almost unanimously, just as the New York Senate would have rejected the nomination of Tweed, if, after the exposure of the frauds of the New York Ring, the legislature of this state had entrusted the government of this city to a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor. and Governor Hoffman had appointed Tweed to be its chairman.

The condition of South Carolina is a disgrace to civilization, and nobody can escape from bearing his share of the disgrace who palliates the crime of those who made it what it is, or who refuses or neglects to lend what aid he can to drive them from their prey.—Louisville Commercial. (Rep.)

The New Orleans Bulletin thus speaks to the dignity and decency of Judge Woods and Governor Kellogg:

> Last night while our reporter was awaiting a verdict in the Grant parish trial, his attention was called to the Judge's room, where sat Judge Woods and Kellogg, playing set back euchre. The lives of eight white men were being balanced between life and death at that very time in the neighboring jury room, as the Judge watched for "ace" and "right bower" to turn up. This is a fit commentary on the condition the people of Louisiana have been brought to, and no argument could be more effective. A man pretending to be Governor plays euchre with a United States Judge waiting for a verdict of guilty, and eight men look through the bars of the parish prison waiting for their liberty. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Kellogg sprees while the people he claims to govern are robbed of their liberties and are threatened with death! Oh righteous Judge! Oh, noble Governor!

A reason for thankfulness is found by the Cincinnati Gazette in the fact that there wasn't a single Northern Senator among those who voted for Shepherd's confirmation. "Most of those who did," it adds, "belong to a gang of rascally carpet-baggers. The reputation of all but one has been tainted for years. How does the President like his champions? Are these the men whose voices should be heard in the Executive councils." That last conundrum has been propounded a good many times, but it seems to have been heard with indifference.

In connection with the nomination of Boss Shepherd, the Toledo Blade (truly loyal) makes bold to say that the President "has, on different occasions, volunteered certificates of character to the public men who were resting under popular condemnation, and he has nominated such publicly-condemned persons to responsible positions against the judgment of the people. Two such cases have occurred very recently. We refer, of course, to ex-Secretary Richardson and ex-Gov. Shepherd."

A fiendish outrage was perpetrated on the person of a little white girl ten years old, by a negro, near Lexington, Henderson county, a day or two since. The annals of crime do not afford a more horrible occurrence, the details of which are most sickening, and make the blood run cold. The negro was arrested and lodged in the jail at Lexington. Immediately after the child's death, a party of men took him by force from his cell and hung him in the jail yard, and riddled his body with bullets.—Nashville Banner 24th.

General Butler is steadily gaining ground in his fight for supremacy in the Republican party in Massachusetts. Geo. F. Hoar won't run for Congress again. "He desires to return to the practice of his profession." Dawes won't run again. "He has served his God and his country for eighteen years."—World.

The names mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York are Judge Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, John Ganson and Clarkson N. Potter.

ULYSSES I.

By Will Whatman.

O Thou!
O Ulysses!
O President of a republic and forty millions of people,
O President of forty millions of people and a republic!
Once thou hads't not being, O mortal inscrutable;
Thou wert not, then thou wert, and now thou art!
Disputation is folly, and folly is feeble as fagotriticum;
Fallacious as ferrocyanates!
On this you can safely wager your bottom dollar.

Reader of the understandable!
O thou *multum in parvo!*
O thou *quantum suff!*
O thou *magnus opus!*
From the land of the setting sun thou camest to illumine
The land of the rising sun and all the world,
And the rest of mankind likewise and moreover,
Ad valorem received!
Mortals are but clay!
Kings are but dust!
Man is but a worm!
Thou art Ulysses!
Glory enough for one man!
Forty millions look up at thee
As with a "single eye to the public good!"
Thou art the focus at which the eyes of forty millions converge at one fell swoop!
Contradiction is contumaciousness contemptible!
The Shepherds look after thy flocks with assiduity and care!
The Porters after thy "Saratogas" and keep thy calf-skins polished!
The Cookes look after thy nourishment!
The Butlers husband thy liquors and look sharp after thy plate!
Even the Fishes contentedly dangle from thy line,
And many more we mightiDentify, gather about thee, as the genus musca about the Muscovado!
Forty millions of bipeds of the genus homo —including brothers-in-law!
One Ulysses! only *one!*
Astonishing! singular! strange! queer!
Why is this thus?
It is beyond the comprehension of "worms" to fathom it.
Nevertheless, it is thus!
Thusser it could not be.
O Ulysses! this thusness!
Thirty-nine millions, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine
In one scale of the balance;
Forty millions, less the above number, in the other scale, which it is
Thou, O Ulysses!
And enormous thy preponderance, O President!
Thou dost tip the beam as would a pig of lead
'Gainst thirty-nine millions, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine feathers!
O Ulysses! O man of weight! for a third term of thy beneficent rule
We, the dear people, will wait!
There is but *one* Ulysses!
(I'll bet two dollars on this.)
And the Presidency is his profit!
(I'll bet a hundred on this.
To be continued
ad libitum,
ad infinitum
ad summum!)

—N. Y. Sun.

PHILADELPHIA RING NOMINATIONS

The Philadelphia Republicans have nominated the following.

Congress—First district, Chapman Freeman: Second, Charles O'Neill: Third, Benjamin L. Berry: Fourth, W. D. Kelly; Fifth, A. C. Harmer, and Leonard Myers; a split.

State Senate—Second District—David Mouat; Fourth—Christian Kneass; Fifth—Elisha W. Davis. Sixth—Aaron K. Dunkel; Seventh—B. T. Thomas and Hiram Horter; Eighth—Jacob Crouse.

The list of candidates for the House of Representatives are:

1st. William Douglass and John Graham.
2d. Jesse Tittermary and Wm. Watson.
3d. Amor Redstreake
4th. Theodore Stratton.
5th. Emil J. Peteroff.
6th. Richard Smith.
7th. Wm. Bardsley and Wm. Patterson.
8th. Edward Good.
9th. Charles M. Betts.
10th. George W. Hall.
11th. Henry Glazier.
12th. George Green.
13th. William Vodges.
14th. James Deveraux.
15th. Henry Huhn, James E. Reyburn, Edward Montgomery.
15th. John Thellicker.
17th. Thomas J. Chandler.
18th. Wm. J. Roney and George Bakeoven.
19th. —— Gillespie, Thomas J. Richer, William Ringold.
20th. John Wood and F. W. Quirk.
21st. (Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Wards.) Josephus Yeakel.
22d. Joseph M. Hill.
23d. Charles B. Salter.
24th. James Newell.
25th. Joseph Black.
26th. Joseph Souder and Henry O'Neill.
27th. John W. Lee.
28th. Frank Fredericks.

A TAX-PAYER TO THE RING GAZETTE.

Editors of The Post:

The next time the Gazette-man writes on the finances of the city, will you ask him to show how the "vast improvements" run the city in debt, when every man had to pay for whatever improvement was done on his own property, and often assessed by the Ring with double the amount it should have cost? A good sound Republican told the writer to-day, the Gazette man must think his readers are verdant or crazy to believe such stuff as was in his paper to-day. All honor to The Post. It is shedding light on the dark places of the earth which are full of the habitation of cruelties committed by Ring thieves and their abettors.

A Tax-payer.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

All the iron works in Williamsport are actively employed.

The Glen Iron Works, Allentown have suspended work for want of orders.

The citizens of Indiana are making preparation for a grand celebration on the "galorious" Fourth.

The Greenville Argus, Harry Watson's spicy little paper, is to be enlarged and otherwise improved.

A man named John Coleman, recently stole an ox from James R. King, of Pleasant township, Warren county.

Two youths of Pleasant township, Warren county, recently had a fight over a game of croquet, in which one of the boys was seriously injured and from which a law-suit grew.

John St. Clair, of Bunker , n Kittanning, has in his posses cient tomahawk, found on the of Bunker Hill, said to have Capt. Jacobs, once Chief of the er Indians.

On Saturday last a son of Mr. of Blairsville, was run over by train. His leg was amputated ly, but he died from the effects of received.

The Hon. A. K. McClure deli able oration before the literary the commencement of the Uni Lewisburg on Tuesday last.

The Bellefonte Glass Manuf Company have received an order extensive dealer in Chicago, for thousand boxes of glass, to be shi at the rate of two car loads per week.

At Lilly's station, Wednesday afternoon, a man named Martin Leonard shot himself with a pistol, the ball penetrating his body in the vicinity of the heart.

An old lady named Devaney a resident of Dunbar, Fayette county, was struck in the back by a pistol ball that had previously passed through an inch board, and was carelessly fired by some one at the Williard House. recently.

A five hundred barrel oil wel was struck by the Tack Bros., of this city, on the Wilson farm; near Parker's Landing, Friday morning. The same parties also struck oil on the McAtier farm, and the well is yielding fifty barrels. The oil was struck in the third sand.

Three stores were broken into and robbed at Orangeville, Mercer county, on Monday night of last week. The first, I. A. Biggs' merchant tailoring establishment suffered to the extent of $150; Trotter's grocery, $25, and Trimble's dry goods store, loss unknown. The robbers were discovered and pursued, when they abandened a portion of their booty and fled.

OHIO NEWS.

The digging for coal in and near Mansfield, has been suspended, for the reason that the whole thing seems to have been a fraud.

The heaters at Harmar are on strike against a reduction of 15 cents per ton. The company want them to work at Pittsburgh prices, minus the "hot dollar."

On Thursday afternoon Michael Groefen went to the wharf-boat at the foot of Market street, Steubenville, and commenced to abuse Mr. Jacob Lashley, the wharfmaster, who knocked him into the river. After staggering out of the water, Groefen remarked, "I'm all wet now—I might as well stay in the river," and deliberately walked into the stream, swam a short distance and soon sank. He was intoxicated.

CRIME.

A Servant Girl Attempts to Poison a Family.

New York, June 26.—Last evening, Sarah Jane Reeves, a colored girl, ten years of age, was committed to the county jail at Elizabeth, New Jersey, charged with attempting to poison the family of John R. Miller, of Cranford. The girl was employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Miller, and yesterday morning placed enough creosote in the coffee and cream to kill twenty persons. When arrested she confessed the crime, and said she made the attempt to kill the family because she had been badly treated by Miller. She expressed no sorrow for the act, but said she had tried hard to close her master's mouth for sure."

EDITORIAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Memphis, June 26.—A shooting affray occurred at Helena, Arkansas, this morning, between W. R. Burke, editor of the World, and C. Otey, editor of the Independent, in which some half a dozen shots were fired, but nobody was hurt. The difficulty grew out of personal articles in the respective papers.

Cincinnati, June 26.—George Moore, a colored man, who lived alone in a house near Athens, Ohio, was found dead, with a bullet hole in his head, and his house in ashes, on Wednesday night.

OLD LETTERS.

We all have treasures that we prize,
As relics of the olden time,
That bring the vanished to our eyes,
Like golden mem'ry's waking chime.
A faded rose-bud in decay,
A portrait, or a lock of hair;
These things recall life's early May,
When youthful hopes were dawning fair.

But none of these I claim as mine,
My only keepsakes of the yore,
Are letters old, how they entwine
Around my thoughts the words "no more."
I've tied them with a ribbon blue,
And laid them in a mouldering chest:
They tell of friendships firm and true,
And this is why I love them best.

They tell me of the loving hearts,
Which now perchance are broken,
Each word to me some joy imparts,
Which never can be spoken.
And often on them tear-drops fall,
You may but smile and deem me weak,
But they are not your gems, your all,
They to your spirit do not speak.

If your life was, as mine has been,
A sunbeam falling but to blight,—
If you could see my soul entwine,
As it appears to me to-night,
You, too, would prize these letters, old,
And sometimes heave a longing sigh,
They would your hearts with chains enfold,
And give you thoughts that would not die.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

AN AFTERNOON WITH BEETHOVEN.

A few months ago we announced the death of Frederic Wieck, the father of Clara Schumann, the pianist. A Dresden paper publishes some of his letters, including one describing a visit to Beethoven at the time when the great composer was totally deaf and could only converse by means of writing. Wieck writes:

"In 1826 I spent some hours at Beethoven's, thanks to Andreas Stein, the celebrated musical-instrument maker, who was his friend and mine. Stein introduced me as a musician and a public writer taking a deep interest in the amelioration of the hearing and of acoustic instruments. Without this slight falsehood, I should not, Stein assured me, have gained admittance to Beethoven.

"The conversation, seasoned with a bottle of red wine, turned upon an infinity of subjects: on the state of music in Leipsic—on Beethoven's housekeeper—on the great number of his lodgings, none of which suited him—on Hietzing, and Schoubrunn, the places where he usually took his walks—on his brother—on various ridiculous personages in Vienna—on aristocracy and democracy—on the Revolution—on Napoleon—on Marx, Catalani Malibran, Foder—on singers of genius, such as Lablache, Donzelli, Rubini and others—on the perfection of Italian opera (a perfection which he said German opera would never attain, on account of the language, and because vocal studies in Germany were inferior to those in Italy)—on my opinion as to the technics of the piano—on the Grand Duke Rudolph—on Fuchs of Vienna, an artistic celebrity at that period—on the excellence of my piano-forte method, etc., etc. I wrote as rapidly as I possibly could, for he kept incessantly questioning me with vivacity; but my answer was not half written before he understood it. He was exceedingly cordial, even when making observations in which his despair was portrayed. He then appeared profoundly moved; his eyes flashed, he put his hands to his head, and ran them through his hair. There was something abrupt and, at times, even rather fierce in all this; but he was always noble; his complaints alternated with outbursts of good nature; then he became animated, and, as though inspired, seemed to foresee political misfortunes.

"Suddenly, after having fitted his ear trumpet to the top of his piano—the long grand which had been given him by the town of London, and which was now pretty much worn, though its sound was still full and vigorous—he began extemporizing with great spirit and impetuosity, passing his hands, with a certain degree of agility, over each other. For half an hour there was a succession of limpid and ravishing melodies, which came without any effort on his part; he raised his eyes towards heaven and compressed his fingers.

"At length, after three hours of the most unflagging attention, and moved to the utmost depths of my heart—after having written as quickly as I could and having endeavored to make my answers as short and concise as possible, while he kept on interrupting them by still more pressing questions—thoroughly imbued with profound respect, and happy at having enjoyed such a piece of good fortune, I took a very cordial leave, encouraging him to hope he would soon meet with a better acoustic instrument, because science, I said, never ceased making discoveries. Astounded and filled with indescribable sensations, I withdrew with Stein, and lost no time in returning home to Hietzing."

A THUNDER STORM IN INDIA.

A correspondent of the London News writes of a startling experience of his in a palkee: "In the evening, after the going down of the sun, a terrible thunder storm raged over the district through which I was traveling. A thunder storm in England can give no idea of the lurid grandeur and fearful turmoil of the elements which are the characteristic of a thunder storm here. The sun had set from out a cloudless sky, but as the twilight fell there grew up gradually a sulphurous bank in the northeast. At first three was no thunder, but from out this dark bank there perpetually flashed and streamed great glares of lurid light which illuminated the whole face of the country. Then there sprang up a fierce northwest wind which whirled across the flat in tremendous gusts, bearing dense clouds of dust, and causing the forest trees to creak and sway violently. The atmosphere grew first deadly chill, and then, as the wind died away all of a sudden and was succeeded by a stillness that made one's flesh creep, the air became unsupportably hot, with a withering dry heat that had a sulphurous smell in it, as if it had come drifting out of a volcano. The sky had gradually been becoming overcast with black clouds that had a strangely luminous copper-colored facing on them; and suddenly, with one blaze of lightning all round the horizon, the deep-voiced thunder crashed out into a mighty roll right overhead. My bearers dropped the palkee on the road and bolted straight for shelter. The flashes of the lightning lit up their fugitive forms as they rushed across the rice fields, whither I knew not. It was useless to pursue them—useless, indeed, to do anything at all but remain in the palkee and take what might come. For half an hour at least there continued this unremitting blaze of lightning flashes, and this continual roar of thunder overhead. The cooled night air then wafted from the fields, the groves, and the jungles sweet fresh odors of fragrant flowers and leaves. You could hear the thirsty earth sucking in the moisture through its pores, with a kind of gurgle such as water makes poured from a bottle. All nature awoke—except my hearers. Beasts came and smiled at the palkee, poking at its venetians with their noses in a manner not calculated to contribute to the equanimity of its occupant, who tried unsuccessfully to scare them away by illuminating the interior with lucifer matches. I don't in the least know what the animals were, or I was not curious enough under the circumstances to open the flaps and reconnoitre; but I imagine they were leopards, which are very plentiful in the jungle of Bogra and Rungpore. At length, after about four hours' absence, my bearers returned in a highly affable and complacent mood."

NOVELS.

A writer in Temple Bar says: "There are as many novels published as there are suns in the course of the twelve month, and something to spare. Gentlemen read them, and gentlemen's gentlemen read them. My lady peruses them, and my lady's maid devours them. They rule the court, the camp, the grove. Royalty intrigues to get a novelist to dine at his table. They fill the club library; and the hall-porter and the small-buttons in the lavatory while away the time between handing our letters or emptying basins, in turning over the bewitching pages of the novel. Novels divide with the newspaper and the rapidly passing landscape the discomforts of a railway carriage; they mitigate the horrors of a long sea-passage; they swarm in the barracks and in the boudoir alike. Dramatists steal their plots; young ladies imitate their conversations; young gentlemen parody their heroes. Statesmen read them; nay, statesmen write them and our Prime Minister is a fashionable novelist. We are indebted to them in no small degree for our ill-cooked dinners, for our imperfectly-dusted grates, for the noble discontent of our 'maids,' and the elegant indolence of their 'mistresses.' They come out in bits, in parts, in chapters, in serials, in one volume, two volumes, three volumes. They are thrown at our heads, they are stumbling-blocks at our feet; we fall over them, we quarrel over them, we weep over them. They are law, church, and physic to us; for do they not preach sermons, anticipate causes celebres, and obligingly show us how to poison our enemies without being found out, at least for a very long time? They are the parents of Tichborne trials and warm the aged bosoms of solemn chief justices into glowing panegyrics. They are the soul and support of many a magazine; they even sustain the existence of those interesting publications, illustrated papers, and they are the messengers who carry good words into many a home. Their name is legion; but so are their functions. They tell us both of the lunatic and the lover, and they illumine with a lurid light the negative atmosphere of blue-books. They make the industrious idle and the idle industrious. They abolish thought, and even compete with slumber. They are the manna of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the spontaneously-sent food of a literary desert."

COURT MATTERS.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing of the conferring of the title of the Duke of Connaught upon Prince Arthur writes: "The one thing that the royal family could do personally to conciliate popular feeling in the sister kingdom would be—either to reside there or pay frequent visits across St. George's Channel. But for some reason or other there seems to be an insuperable objection to any royal residence being fixed in Ireland. The Queen will not go there herself, and is apparently unwilling that any of the princes should go there in her stead. The reports that Prince Arthur was to purchase an estate in Ireland, and that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were to visit Ireland next autumn as the guests of the Duke of Abercorn, have both been contradicted on authority. Even before the Czar had left England the Queen returned to Balmoral, and with the exception of a flying visit to London before the end of the season, she will probably pass the greater portion of the year in Scotland. In addition to the other objections attaching to the prolonged absence of the Queen the shortness of the time Her Majesty spends in or near London throws the whole mechanism of Court life out of gear. The royal solution of the great Drawing-room difficulty, concerning which our newspapers have been so full of late, is that more Drawing-rooms should be held every year. At the time when the present number was fixed one person was presented at the Court for half a dozen who are presented now. Formerly, when the Court was an important element in London society, people, as a rule, were not presented who did not, however indirectly belong to what may be called Court circles. But now not only is there an enormous increase in the number of wealthy persons eligible for presentation, but also, as presentation has become a mere form, hundreds of people who have no claim whatever to rank in the Court connection are naturally anxious to obtain the sort of brevet rank conferred by the fact of having been presented. Thus every year there are a larger number of applications made to the Lord Chamberlain, and thus every year the crush at the Drawing-rooms becomes naturally greater."

TOO MUCH STUDY.

Too much study, remarks the Carson Appeal, is quite as bad, if not worse, than too little. The sad result of over-taxing the mind was shown at the public school yesterday morning. Miss Laura Berry, while at examination with her class, fainted and fell heavily to the floor. Within three weeks she had committed to memory quite 200 pages of history and 200 pages of natural philosophy. Night before last she sat up with a young lady class-mate, and they studied together till 3 o'clock in the morning. Arrived at the school-house, her nerves were shattered and were well nigh beyond control. She had studied herself sufficiently, however, to make a beautiful recitation just before her strength gave way. She is a highly intellectual young lady, and it is a subject of regret among her friends that she should have been so ambitious; for she always takes place with the first of her class, and could have done so yesterday without any extraordinary exertion. We learn with pleasure that the young student was up last evening, and so far recovered as to be about as usual.

THE SWEETEST SOUND.

Just now a little quivering trill of sound,
A tiny, wandering spirit of melody,
By some musician's charmed touch set free
From the golden chords wherewith it erst was bound,
Stole through my chamber; just a pulse of song,
A bird-like breath no more, yet luring me
Through all the silvery hosts of harmony
In quest of what was sweetest. Whether strong
Sonorous battle music or the trill
Of fine, faint preludes, rippling from white keys,
Or the clear tenor of a voice when blent
With the full tones of some rich instrument,
Or those winged darlings of the forest trees
Whose mellow warblings all the woodlands fill:
Whether the winds, that sweep the field of bloom,
Swaying its irised billows like a sea
Beneath th'o'er-leaning casement of my room
Or river waters flowing peacefully
Beneath their fair—
Just then, dear love, you came,
And bending, whispered that which like a flame
Sent the cold blood aleap from heart to cheek!
And in the blessed words I heard you speak
I find mine answer, dearest. Music wove
Not even in her raptest mood, than this
A sweeter melody! Sweet thought, I wish,
Bird voice and breeze—each tuneful sound that is—
Sweetest of all, praise from the lips we love!

LOVE AND KISSES.

TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR JILTING HIS LOTTIE.

An action for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Charlotte Simons against Mr. Walter Stephen Jones, was tried in London on June 5 before Baron Pigott and a common jury.

The defendant, who had since married another lady, denied that he had given such promise.

Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., Mr. C. Clarke and Mr. Pollock, Jr., were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Reid appeared for the defendant.

According to the opening statement of the learned counsel, the plaintiff, a woman of thirty-six years of age, was the daughter of a farmer at Broad Gates and Roxwell, and the owner of some more land at Highwood, in the adjoining parish of Whittle, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex. The defendant, aged about thirty-five, was a coal merchant in an extensive way of business at Bognor. He was the son of a farmer at Newing Hall, in the parish of Whittle, and the houses of the parents of the parties to this suit were only about a mile apart.

The young people knew one another from childhood, and were on the most intimate terms of friendship, and finally they became lovers. At the early age of fifteen or sixteen they became engaged, and that engagement continued up to 1866, during which a correspondence of a most amatory character passed between them. The plaintiff's sister was engaged to be married to a brother of the defendant, and that marriage took place in March, 1866. It appeared that previous to this marriage the plaintiff, believing she had good reason for supposing that the defendant was paying attention to another lady, broke off her engagement with him. After her sister's marriage, however, plaintiff forgave him, and the two associated together on the same affectionate terms as before, and they met and visited each other at their respective parents' houses as engaged lovers.

In one of the letters of the defendant to the plaintiff, read by the learned counsel, he addressed her as his "dearest Charlotte," and complimented her on "the exceedingly nice way in which she appeared at the party the previous evening, in a white dress." In another letter he asks his "dearest Charlotte" how she felt that morning, and hoped she did not feel the ill effects from their late hours the previous night. He also wrote to her asking her to copy for him the last two verses of the song "Shades of Evening," and in another letter he encloses her a pair of gloves, begging her acceptance of same "as a small token of love from her ever affectionate Walter."

At another time he sent her by a messenger a piece of rosemary, as a little present, accompanied by a letter, in which he said, "He need not tell her the pleasure it would give him to come to Roxwell that evening, to accompany her to church, but it would give him still greater pleasure to have her at Newing green (his own house) that afternoon, for many reasons." He calls her in another letter his "dearest Lottie," and subscribes himself, "Your ever loving Walter." In return for a present he sent her of some birds for supper, she sent him some good smoking tobacco." In fact, various little presents were interchanged between them from time to time.

Her "Dearest Walty" requested her to walk with him "in the hop gardens," and sent her in his letter much love and heaps of kisses. He, moreover, addresses her in one of his epistles as his "own dearest girl" and "darling little pet," and so his communications became warmer as time advanced.

In 1871 his father died, and some time afterward he was thinking of purchasing a business at Bognor, but before he went there he wanted the plaintiff to marry him. She declined, thinking that it would be better to wait until he had established himself well in business and at the end of about six months they could get married. On that particular occasion he gave her a ring, and said, "I hope soon to be able to change that and give you a wedding ring."

The defendant having gone to Bognor, continued his correspondence from that place and from Brighton, his letters containing the usual expressions of love for his "dearest Charlotte." He wrote, "What he felt while absent in body from his beloved pet no tongue could tell." "His heart felt ready to burst because he was separated from his sweetest girl," and he begged of his darling to "accept thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of kisses." Ultimately the defendant married a Miss Osborne, the daughter of the gentleman from whom he purchased the business at Bognor. The learned counsel characterized his conduct toward the plaintiff as being most heartless, and called upon the jury to give her exemplary damages.

Evidence having been given in support of this statement, the jury returned a virdict for the plantiff—damages £250.

AN OLD MAID ON A GIRL'S HOUSE CLEANING.

She is perfectly willing to help. She tells her mother she would just as lief stay home a week as not, and inform her teacher, with semi-triumphant air, that she has to stay home next week to help clean the house.

The carpets are to be taken up first, and that girl, delicately reared though she be, bravely sits down in the middle of the floor and reads a paper, while her mother and hired girl take out the tacks and make frantic efforts to use the same form of common prayer that the head of the house uses when his boots don't come on easily in the morning.

The carpet is rolled up and taken out into the back yard and hung on the clothes-line to be dusted. Now that girl comes out strong, and shows the latent strength that is in her. She seizes an old broom and starts toward that swinging carpet with an air of determination. On her way she spies her friend Kate passing, and goes off to the side fence to talk about an hour and a half—well, about whatever the girls do talk about under the same circumstances. Then she goes into the house, eats her dinner, and complains of being tired.

In the afternoon she begins dusting and arranging the books in the bookcase. She finds, pretty soon, one of Ouida's novels, and sits down on the floor to read, while the ink, from a bottle she knocks over when she throws her duster on the table, runs all over the parlor curtains stuffed under the chair near by. Her mother finds her, and sends her into the parlor to gather up her music ready for to-morrow's campaign. She gets along well enough with her exercises and marches, but presently she comes to "Don't be angry with me, darling," that Robert gave her last week, and begins to hum it. She opens the piano to find the keynote to be certain she can take the high note nicely, and begins to sing. It don't sound well without the accompaniment that Robert thought was so sweet, so she sits down and begins to play. While she is practicing Robert comes along. He hears her. He stops. He enters. She stops. He wants to hear that sweet song. Come in only for that. She is too hoarse. She couldn't think of singing with her hair tied up in a towel—but she does.

Robert sighs as the song ends, and she proposes a game of croquet. They go out and play croquet until tea time.

AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

THE DIAMOND DISTRICT AT THE CAPE.

The last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an account of the diamond district at the Cape, especially of the results obtained at New Rush, which will not tend to damp the ardor of adventurers. The ground round New Rush alone has, according to this authority, produced on an average more than 3,000 diamonds per day for more than eight months. The labor required is that of digging up and sifting the earth, but the latter process is not as irksome as might be supposed, for although the uncut diamond does not sparkle, it instantly catches the eye, and dust never clings to it. The Caffres, however, who are employed on claims of any extent, to carry on the process of sifting, are so careless that large diamonds are often found in the earth they throw away as having been duly examined, and many Europeans who cannot afford to buy a claim make a fair income by going over the refuse. Women and children spend their time in the same manner, on the chance of a reward which seldom fails them. Everybody, nay, everything, gleans after the Caffres, for even the cocks and hens, disdaining the example of the cock in the fable who would have preferred a grain of barly to the pearl he chanced to find, pick up as many diamonds as some of their betters. So successful are they that the cooks of New-Rush never fail to examine the crop and gizzard of every fowl they prepare for the table.

THE PARIS HIPPODROME.

The Hippodrome of Paris, which was burned to the ground some years ago, is about to rise from its ashes. The restoration of this great circus, says the Pall Mall Gazette, will be a boon to the lower classes in Paris, who delighted in the performances at the old establishment. These, indeed, amused everbody in one way or another, since, although on a large, nay, magnificent scale, they resembled those Thespian efforts at village fairs which please by their naivete and their incongruities as much as more serious exhibitions of dramatic talent and effect. Among the attractions of the Hippodrome was, at one time, a series of bull-fights, at which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might have been taken reserved seats. The bulls followed the toreadores about like pet lambs, and were on terms of perfect amity with the whole staff of picadores, chulos, banderilleros, &c., down to the matador, whose *coup de grace* was innocuous. Spanish visitors sometimes objected that the spectacle was tame and deficient in color, but no one heeded them. This primitive place of entertainment would, on one occasion, have been the scene of a frightful disaster but for the presence of mind of the manager, M. Arnault. An enormous python escaped from its cage in the arena during a crowded performance, and darted towards the audience, who would soon have crushed each other to death in their terror, had not M. Arnault kept his head, and, sending for a large can of milk, placed it in the way of the monster, who stopped to drink it, and was thus easily secured.

ONLY TAKING A BATH.

The St. Paul Pioneer recently stated that Miss Chambers, one of the Volks family, was so overcome with a sense of disgrace, imaginary or real that she resolved upon suicide. She thus explains:

That Minnetonka suicide is another proof of man's unkindness, and the great selfishness and injustice of humankind. For personal glory—simply to create a sensation and see a noble name in print, a lady's position in her profession—her good name among her friends—her personal pride and feelings must all be sacrificed. In this case a young lady, an entire stranger, coming from the Sunny South; one who had never seen such a beautiful sheet of water as Lake Minnetonka had a desire to remove her shoes and stockings and wade in the sparkling and beautiful water. As it was early morning and no visitors, excepting at a neighboring hotel, quite a distance from the sandy shore she had selected for her amusement, a refreshing bath. She certainly never would have dreamed of it had she known people were so ambitious for a sensation. The excited and unsophisticated gentlemen plunged in after the lady while she was in the water, when she quietly walked out and proceeded to the hotel. The most astonishing part of the whole proceeding is the fact of as good a paper as the Pioneer lending itself to such a fabrication, without knowing positively about it. I am the lady in question, and have plenty of evidence that there is not a word of truth in the article. I am pleasantly and happily situated, and never for a moment of my life contemplated such an act as suicide.

AUGUSTA CHAMBERS.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they are fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad.
I almost weep, as, looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think, how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

But, oh! beyond this shadow-lamp,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.
Where crystal streams, through endless days,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

SUMMER COIFFURES.

The low chatelaine braid makes a warm coiffure, and is losing favor as summer advances, though it is not abandoned by those who find it becoming. The hair is again combed up from the nape of the neck, and for general all-day wear it is arranged in braids, not coiled, but placed in oblong rows that reach very far forward to a crown braid, cover the top of the head and descend almost to a point behind, though not low enough to be called a chatelaine. For dark hair the front is scalloped in five waves pasted flatly and low on each side of the forehead, and these waves are glued into position by bandoline, which defies heat and perspiration. To arrange this, the hair is first brushed smoothly back from the temples, and the waves are scalloped out by the comb, and brushed over with bandoline. This fashion, however, does not suit light hair, which should be free from all cosmetics, and loosely combed together, not flatly smooth, as if varnished, nor yet fluffily frizzled, as formerly, but thick, straight and natural looking. Full-dress coiffares are entirely of finger puffs, covering the head from the forehead to the nape of the neck, and having two drooping curls, thick, yet loose and light, and only six inches long when curled. Young misses and school girls part their hair on one side, comb it all back together, plait it in a single braid, and tie it up in a long hanging loop. These are the directions given by fashionable hair dressers, but ladies who dress their own hair find out what is most becoming to their faces, and "do" their hair accordingly, making a variety and independence in the matter of coiffures. For instance, those who have not burned or frizzed off their front locks, or made themselves bald by wearing too much false hair on top of their heads, now display beautiful white parts, thickly set, and reaching from forehead to crown; and this parting need not be in the middle, but on one side, if more becoming, as this fashion is now often seen on stately gray-haired ladies, and is no longer considered fast. The front hair is then drawn low and close to the head just behind the ears, and may be almost smooth, or else in a succession of loose, natural-looking waves, made by doing up all the hair of each side on a single large hair-pin over night. Irregular and fanciful locks of hair, curved forward, are arranged to suit each face, whether it be to conceal bare temples, lower a high point in the middle of the forehead, or hide square corners where the hair has been burned by frizzing irons. Hair grown too low on the back of the neck is frizzed into short curls. Any coiffure to be in good taste (and as it now happens to be stylish as well) must be dressed close to the head, preserving the natural outline, and adding as little as possible to its size.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE COLOGNE FESTIVAL.

The fifty-first annual musical festival of the Cologne societies took place last month with the most favorable result. On the first day, Handel's oratorio "Samson" was given with a chorus of 552 voices, among them 188 sopranos, 141 altos, 90 tenors and 133 basses; the orchestra numbered 132 pieces, and the whole was under the able direction of Ferdinand Hiller. The music of Samson was sung by Mr. Duner, of the Berlin Opera; that of Micha by Madame Amalie Joachim; of Delila by Madame Peschka-Leutner, of Leipsic, and of Harapha by Herschel, of Berlin. Every one did well, especially so Madame Peschka-Leutner, who made a great sensation in the aria "Let the bright Seraphim." The choruses were sung with much spirit and expression. The "Triumphlied," by Brahms, conducted by himself, created a great excitement, and was received with vociferous applause. The second day opened with Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" and Hiller's "Fall of Jerusalem." The solos were sung by Mme. Peschka Leutner, Madame Joachim and Herr Duner and Herr Schlepper. The work was received with cordial applause, and the composer crowned with a wreath of laurels and literally covered with flowers by the ladies of the chorus—the audience shouting their approval and waiving their handkerchiefs. It was an exciting and gratifying scene.

THE TRUE USE OF THE WORD "ROYAL."

The London Spectator is distressed because the term "royal," is applied to people who are not entitled to it.

"Nothing is more common," says the editor, "than for a visit from a subject to be called a 'royal' visit, for the marriage of two subjects to be called a 'royal' marriage. This means of course that the persons spoken of are sons or daughters or other near kinsfolk of a king or queen. But that does not make their doings 'royal.' They are members of a royal family, because they are members of a family which exclusively supplies kings, but they are not 'royal' themselves. No one would call a visit from a duke's son or daughter a 'ducal visit,' or the marriage of a duke's son or daughter a 'ducal marriage.' But he might quite rightly speak of a 'ducal family,' that is, a family which supplies dukes, a family one member of which at a time is always a duke. Why is there this difference of usage? To call a visit from a person who is not a king or queen a 'royal visit' is of course a vulgarism which ought to be left to the penny-a-liners. But the fact that any people at all talk about a 'royal visit,' when they would not in the analogous case speak of a 'ducal visit,' has causes which are worth thinking of. The cause is just this, that, exalted as dukes may be, they and their children do not form a class which is absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. There are others whose rank comes so near to theirs that they do not stand by themselves as an absolutely distinct class, but at most a class within a class. They freely intermarry with other people; they need not be spoken to with bated breath; they are not necessarily 'attended' by some one wherever they go; they are not said to 'honor' people by dining with them; their doings, public and private, are subject to free discussion. In short, they are still ordinary human beings, though they may hold the first place among ordinary human beings. But the 'royal' personages are really, in popular belief, something more than ordinary human beings. They are 'royal'; that is, in fact, they are treated as if they were themselves kings and not subjects."

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE.

In New Albany, last Thursday, a marriage decided out of the usual order was celebrated between Mr. Gardner Knapp and Miss La Mira P. Hobbs, daughter of Dr. Seth Hobbs, all of that city. When the guests who were bidden had all assembled, the following written agreement was read and subscribed to by the bridal party, no other ceremony being performed. The parties thereto are, we believe, spiritualists, and the form of marriage was according to certain tenets of that belief:

Friends and Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We, Gardner Knapp and La Mira P. Hobbs, believing that our hearts and souls are already matrimonially united, appear before you now, thus publicly to celebrate the consummation of our union.

We hold the opinion that neither church nor State has any moral or equitable right to interfere with, or any just claim to be consulted in reference to, the arrangements that our spontaneous sentiments and sympathies have prompted us to make.

Therefore, in non-conformity to and disregarding the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided by what is called society, we adopt such form and ceremony as in our judgments and consciences seem most just and proper.

And now, in the presence of these witnesses and of our invisible spirit friends here assembled, we proclaim, publish and declare ourselves husband and wife; and may God and the angel-world add their blessings.

WILD FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN.

Every garden of any pretense to beauty should have its little nooks and corners for small, wild and exotic plants. These spots should not be models of neatness in the way of handsomely laid walks or clean, well cultivated beds, but a rough, wild character may be aimed at instead. Old stumps, stone piled here and there, over which ivies, money-wort, myrtle, and our American creeper may be encouraged to ramble in all their native freedom. Of course, large trees should be near, to cast a shade and partly hide it all, but among the interstices between the larger objects, plant the little wild flowers and evergreen shrubs such as rhododendrons, kalmias, hollies, wintergreens, not forgetting the trailing arbutus. To these may be added our wild ferns, moccassin flowers pitcher-plants and other beautiful denizens of the woods. Many of these are difficult to transplant by ordinary methods, but can be safely removed during the winter months when there is snow upon the ground. Take an old ax and with it chop out a ball of earth containing the roots of the plants, and carry the whole home and set out carefully. A little unfrozen soil can usually be obtained to put around and over the clump of roots when again set out. Even larger evergreens from the woods and fields may also be removed with comparative safety in the same way. But do not forget the little rustic retreat where delicate wild flowers seem to find a most congenial home, remembering that "a rare old plant is the ivy green."—[Rural New Yorker.

THE ENGLISH WAY OF TAKING CARE OF HORSES.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

Some English grooms at Saratoga are teaching Yankees the care of horses. I asked one of these grooms, who has spent twenty years in the stables of royalty, what he had to say about our American way of taking care of a horse.

"Why, sir," said he, "you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because, when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England we take the horse as he comes from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus in an hour he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry, sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry comb; you scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not too cold; then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

A LUCKY AGENT.

Several years ago while the Tom Thumb Troupe were traveling through New York, the cash box, containing several hundred dollars of the funds, was stolen. Mr. William P. Miller, who was then treasurer of the troupe, suspected a girl who was employed at the hotel in the place where they then were, and his suspicions were further confirmed by her sudden disappearance. He managed, however, to get track of her after some time had elapsed, and worked up the case so well that she confessed to him that she had taken the money to purchase a wedding outfit, and that the marriage was soon to take place. She refunded half of the stolen money, and Mr. Miller decided not to prosecute her for the balance. Shortly after she married a wealthy English gentleman, who was engaged in the lumber business in Chicago. Not many years had elapsed when her husband died, leaving her all of his property. A few months ago she also died, and in her will she left to Mr. Miller the sum of $300,000, as an expression of her gratitude for not having prosecuted her when in his power.

◆

A NEW clothes line was contributed to the Mill river Relief Fund by a Boston lady, and was labelled: "To be used in hanging the contractors who built the reservoir."

VARIETIES.

DON'T talk any more about cremation such hot weather as this. Let it be ice-cremation or nothing.—[Courier-Journal.

ROYAL gossip says that Eugenie and Victoria keep up a regular correspondence and tell each other all the news that is circulating.

THE Patti sisters, Adelina and Carlotta, treat their brothers and sisters shabbily. Maestro Antonia Barill, a half-brother of their's, lives in Washington in poverty.

A COUPLE were married the other day in Taunton, Mass., after a patient courtship of thirty years. The clergyman who performed the ceremony was not born when they were affianced.

THE mansion in which the Nathan murder was committed in New York is doomed. No one has offered to rent or purchase it, though it could have been obtained at a vast reduction, owing to the tragedy enacted in it. It is now being pulled down level with the dust, and a new mansion, where no ghost or murder stalks, is to be built upon the site.

THE directors of a school district in Preble county, Ohio, recently discharged their teacher, in the midst of his term, for repeating to one of his pupils the following verse:

Over the hills a great way off,
The woodchuck died with the whooping cough;
The prettiest girl I ever saw
Was sucking cider through a straw.

A SWINDLER has been successfully cheating people in some of the county towns in the interior of the State. He offers for sale five pound packages of tea, telling his customers that it is better not to disturb the tea, but to use from the top of the package. On examination, it is found that the packages contain about a pound of tea at the top, the rest being made up of wads of paper.

A REMARKABLE intance of family rotation in office exists in the selection of Consul to Falmouth, England. President Washington appointed as our consular representative at that place a Mr. Fox, who held the office many years. He was succeeded by his son, who recently gave up the position, and last week Howard Fox, his son, was nominated to succeed his father.

THE Prince of Wales recently dined with the lawyers of the Middle Temple, and was present as a host, having been a bencher since 1862. A number of distinguished guests were invited. The Prince wore the silk gown of a Queen's counsel and the ribbon of the Garter. In returning thanks for his health having been drunk, his Royal Highness said it was a good thing for the profession and the public that he had never been called to the bar, for he would not have been a brilliant ornament to it.

THE second or "agony" column of the London Times, recently contained the following significant advertisement: "Should this meet the eye of the lady who got into the 12:30 train at New-cross Station on Friday, May 15, with two boys, one of whom was evidently just recovering from an illness, she may be pleased to learn that three of the four young ladies who were in the carriage are very ill with the measles, and the health of the fourth is far from what her relations could desire."

AMONG the curiosities of the contingent fund of the Senate is an item, dated 1809, on the occasion of the funeral of Senator Malborn, of Rhode Island. A voucher was then presented for seven gallons of the best Madeira, $28; four gallons cognac brandy, $8; twelve pounds of almonds, $4 80, and ten pounds raisins $5. On this account the committee would allow only for four gallons of wine and three quarts of brandy, $22; but passed another voucher for 14 pounds of pound cake, amounting to $7.

A CASE was recently heard in a London police Court, in which a woman, having read an advertisement in which the advertiser professed to be able to make people tall, sent the amount of money demanded for the necessary advice, and received in return a quantity of pills and a circular containing directions. She took the pills and followed the directions, but not finding herself any taller, concluded she had been swindled and applied to the magistrate for advice.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman, who stepped upon a treacherous pea-pod which some one had thrown on the side-walk, is thus described: "She kicked with both feet as high as a ballet star, gave the peculiar, shrill, feminine scream, sat down, said, 'Oh my,' smoothed down her disordered attire, looked round wildly, rose quickly, shook herself to see if anything was loose, gave a withering glance at the place where she had fallen, and, with all the spare blood she had in her face, went on with her shopping."

THIS is the way they do things over at Allentown, Pa. They have a floral fair there which is to end on Saturday next, and during its continuance Professor Pierce, æronaut, has his balloon inflated, and lets passengers up from one hundred to five hundred feet for the consideration of one dollar. An accident insurance agent is also present, who will insure the life of each ascensionist in the sum of $3,000 each for twenty-five cents so that in case of disaster the heirs of deceased may have some substantial consolation.

A TELEGRAM from Rome, New York says: No doubt the oldest married couple in the State live in this place. The venerable pair is Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ackley, living on Park Place. Mr. Ackley will be 103 years old if he lives until the 14th day of next August. His wife is over 83. They are both in remarkably good health. They were married on the 23d of May, 1806, over 68 years ago. During that time nine children have been born to them. All of them are living. The oldest is 65, and the youngest 43. They are all married, with large families, some of them having several grandchildren.

AT the burning of the house of Alderman Block, of Fredericton, N. B., occurred the following incident, which is worthy of record, as showing the fidelity of a Newfoundland dog, the property of Mr. Block. The noble brute, with almost human instinct, made his way into the house by tearing out the panels of one of the doors, and aroused the family by his barking, and then ran to the stable door, which he endeavored to open, so that the horse, his almost inseparable companion, might escape. There he remained struggling, though every effort was made to entice him away, and when the fire went out he was found lying dead at his post.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, - - - - - - - - - WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, - - - - - - - - - E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, July 4, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 43d District—E. A. WOOD.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON. J. M. CARSON.
JOS. HAYS. J. R. THORNTON.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGER.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE wholesale robbery of tax-payers in going on daily at Municipal Hall.

THE city would save money by pensioning the Ring, provided each and every member thereof would abstain from stealing.

THE weather is so hot that the Ring organs do not want to fire the public mind by discussing the taxes. They are very thoughtful.

HALE declines to accept the office of Postmaster-General, and Cattell will not act as Commissioner of the District. What is going to happen now?

SHELL out your hard earned cash, the Ring and its hirelings who attend to the primaries must live in luxuries you know, no matter who suffers.

As we predicted the Ring bosses have already set up the cry that the new Constitution was the sole cause of the increase in the taxes this year. But we doubt whether there is any one so idiotic as to believe it.

IN response to the appeals of many respectable Republicans to nominate a good man for Congress in opposition to the notorious salary-grabber, the Democracy have complied and present the name of James H. Hopkins.

A TAX-PAYER who pays double the amount of taxes he paid last year ought to consider himself a lucky man, when he thinks of the many who are called upon to fork over three and four times the amount of their last year's bills.

WE learn that at the Republican primary meetings in Indiana county on Saturday, that fortunate victim of rebel prisons, Harry White, was beaten by Laird for Congress, and Blair for Judge defeated Taylor. Taylor tied himself to White's coat-tail and they both went down together.

RENTERS may make up their minds to pay a heavy increase in house rents next year. It would have been put on this year had landlords known in time that they were to hand over nearly all they received for rents to the Ring thieves. So we go, the harder the times the more the people are plundered.

THERE does not seem to be much improvement in the affairs of the Ohio coal miners, as the white laborers are still on a strike, and it is proposed to fill the New Straitsville mines with colored men by the 4th of July. The colored man is being used as a very convenient club for the heads of the striking white miners.

THE Commercial seems to be after the entire Republican Administration in Washington. First Grant, then Bristow, and Cresswell, and now poor Laundalet Williams comes in for a a dab. It says:

> And now it is rumored that Attorney General Williams will soon discover that he has private business suffering from a lack of personal attention, and so proceed to imitate Cresswell's example. We hope no one will heedlessly block the way.

THE objectionable feature of the personal tax bill was the refusal to accept the rebate of five per cent at the Treasurer's office, which however, will be made now, as we understand by the Treasurer's card. Will the collector now charge ten per cent in addition as in other cases, or will it be taken out of the tax when paid? Personal taxes must be collected as well as any other, and the experience of the Treasurer is that it requires very persevering efforts to get it.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

We do not desire to add to the excitement prevailing in this oppressed and deceived community, by publishing communications which reach us from tax payers, suggesting wild and impracticable remedies. There may be, and ought to be reductions, but there cannot be any repudiation. The interest on our bonded debt and sufficient funds for current expenses must be met, which will require a large sum annually hereafter. Neither is the debt solely chargeable to the present officials; it is rather the result of a vicious system, aggravated by gross carelessness on the part of those who held responsible and unpaid positions, like Councilman, Fire, Water, Municipal Hall and Street Commissions. The citizens accepted the fact, that being in most instances, men of character, means and honorable standing, they would use the money of the public as carefully as they did their own, and exercise diligence and attention in securing economy in every detail of the work they undertook to manage. How far this confidence has been abused, is now apparent, and the chances are, judging from the past in this very county, there may be a misdirected public opinion, and bitterness excited against particular individuals, who are only partially to blame. But there is one thing our city officials can do towards taxpayers; however excited, give a decent and respectful answer when information is requested. It won't do to tell a man, whose taxes have been doubled and trebled, that he had better go and sell his property, if he don't want to pay his taxes. Neither will it be tolerated to be informed in a dictatorial manner, that he must not complain because his neighbor's property has been valued at less rates, than his own. These officials must be made to understand they are not yet the masters of the people; or working under a monarchical form of government, where the subject has few rights, the sovereign is bound to respect. We do insist, that the tax levy under the equalization scheme, is most unequal, and that prominent Republicans and officious politicians, who are of value to the Ring, have been favored to an unwarrantable extent, which causes at this moment almost as much dissatisfaction, as the increase of taxes. We do not charge that the author of the equalization project, Mr. McCarthy, contemplated the present state of affairs, but he is more responsible than any other man for the result.

The Board of Revision created by the act, also failed to meet the expectations of the people, in fixing a proper valuation, or the assessors were ignorant, and in many cases malicious returns;—some members of the Board, giving it no attention, and leaving their wards to be made the sport, and the taxpayers the victims of the revisors of other wards, who turned a deaf ear and mocking lip to the complaints, and rejected with a sneer the solemn oaths of reputable citizens as to the value of their property. And we have been informed that even when abatements were made by the Board, the City Assessor rejected them and levied a tax upon the original amount. This has oftentimes produced rebellion, and sometimes revolutions. No abridgment of political right so stirs the people as taxation, oppressively or which is almost as bad, unequally exacted. That this community is going to be an exception to this all pervading and palpable fact we do not believe, but that it will work the total overthrow of all those now in power, we have not the slightest doubt, as the nearest and most direct remedy the people have to recover or preserve their rights.

FIVE MONTHS OF FREEDOM.

Let all the people be thoughtful. Congress has adjourned, and we are entitled to the hope that they will not again meet till next December. During this respite, we might recover a portion of that healthy tone which steadiness in well doing is calculated to bring about, were it not for the reflection that some of the members of Congress cannot be easy unless they keep boiling water around them all the time; and there is no telling in advance how much excitement they may create. Butler, the immaculate, for example, whom all men are to honor—when he is dead (according to his own funeral eulogium, delivered in the House of Representatives,) is never contented unless he is "flopping around" in a promiscuous manner. He is not one who rests from his labors during the recess. He will be busy at something or other not calculated to lessen his "pile" at the end of the season. Many other immaculate Congressmen will try to do likewise. We use the Butlerian Congressional expressions as more forcible than our own. The reflection that we are enjoying a respite during the period that Congress is not in session, while if it is comforting in any aspect, is lamentable in another; as telling the world that Congressmen do not meet for the good of the country; and if not, for whose good do they meet? In the early days of American Democratic government, men really did assemble for the purpose of honestly using their best talents for the benefit of the country, regarding their own personal status as entirely secondary. All this has been changed. Once the people may have desired the assembling of Congress, as promising benign and honest government for the general welfare; now they look upon it with a sort of dread, not knowing what rascally measure may next be concocted, and tricked through the Congressional mill; entailing heavier burthens, and more vexatious laws upon the masses of our citizens. Confidence in the integrity and justice of Congress has been shaken, and in a measure destroyed, under the workings of the Radical system; hence the general feeling of relief caused by the adjournment. We are too much governed. The great object of the Radical Republican party has been to centralize all power in Washington; and they have gone as far in that direction as they dare. But for the sleepless vigilance of Democrats, speaking through the Democratic press, they would have gone much farther. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; so that even during the holiday which Congress has graciously allowed, it will not do to sleep too soundly. Nevertheless, we trust that while our people devote a proper share of their attention in such political action as will secure the election of our Democratic nominees, who are good men, that they will take advantage of the period to encourage in every way in their power the revival of our manufactures, and of trade generally. Considering that Congress cannot interfere for five months, let us push ahead, and earn something in order that we may be able to pay up the endless claim of taxes which Radical rule has heaped up in our Municipal, County, State, and National affairs. It is an even race whether the grabbers get all, or leave the people half of their hard earnings. The most profitable work then, will be that which shall result in putting out dishonest officers and putting in honest men in their places. This, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order. Good bye, old Congress for five months.

ANOTHER RING TRICK.

In Select Councils on Monday last there came to the surface a very singular trick of the Ring, but one so very bald, that it ought not to deceive any man. Whether the Ring, is very badly scared or is determined to saddle five or six millions more debt upon the people, in spite of the prohibitions of the new Constitution, it is not easy to determine upon the first glance. We refer to the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Anderson:

> Resolved, that the City Controller and City Treasurer, by and with the advice and assistance of the Finance Committee, be and they are hereby instructed:
>
> First. To prepare a statement of the indebtedness of the city, by calculating all funded and floating debts.
>
> Second. To deduct therefrom all moneys in the treasury, all outstanding solvent debts, and all revenues applicable within one year to the payment of the debt.
>
> Third. To obtain the opinion of the City Attorney as to whether the grading and paving assessments, under the Penn Avenue act, are not "outstanding solvent debts," and as such subject to deduction from the gross indebtedness.
>
> Fourth. To ascertain the assessed value of the property within the city, and determine the per centum of the debt upon the same.
>
> Fifth. That it is the sense of Council that, in estimating the assessed value of the property of the city, the triennial assessment of 1874 should be taken as a basis, as it is upon the aggregate assessment for county purposes that the city taxes are levied.
>
> Sixth. That the statement called for in this resolution be made so as to include the month of June, instant.
>
> Seventh. That the officers named and the Committee report to Councils as early as possible.

Here is a show of virtue that is perfectly wonderful to the confiding and unsuspecting tax-payers, and is intended to make them believe that the Ring is really anxious to protect them. But the object it has in view is exactly the reverse. The first proposition to ascertain the exact amount of the city's indebtedness, both funded and floating, is all right, but the very next proposition to deduct therefrom all the money in the treasury, all the outstanding solvent debts, and all the revenues of the City for the present year has, an ugly and suspicious look about it.

But when we come to the consideration of the third proposition, we find the true aim of the whole series of instructions. Mr. Bigelow is to be called upon to decide that the bonds issued for grading and paving under the Penn avenue Act, are "outstanding solvent debts," and as such are to be deducted from the bonded debt of the City, along with the money on hand and the taxes yet to be collected. The courts have decided that these bonds are a part of the city debt, but Mr. Bigelow is to "upset" this decision, and decide that they are a debt due to the city and not from the city to the holders of the bonds.

But what is the object of having Mr. Bigelow make this decision? It is very plain and simple. The Ring want to increase the city debt five or six millions more, and think that by this trick they can evade the mandatory limitations of the Constitution. In round numbers the bonds issued and in process of being issued under the Penn Avenue act, amount to $4,000,000. The taxes now being collected, and the money in the Treasury will reach or exceed $2,500,000; altogether some $6,500,000. Now, if we subtract this amount from the bonded debt of the city, $12,000,000 we will have $5,500,000 of a remainder, and this it will be claimed is all the debt the city owes, and that it is far below the constitutional limit.

The next point to be raised, after this little formula is gone through with, is that the debt can yet be increased six millions before reaching the seven per cent. limit of the Constitution, and if the scheme is allowed to be carried out, it will be increased that much in the next three years. This is a fair exposure of this whole scheme,—this innocent looking snake that is to heal the tax-payers' woes, as the children of Israel were healed in the wilderness.

The authors of this little scheme no doubt fancied that they were wonderfully adroit, and had hit upon ex-Secretary Richardson's great secret of reducing the public debt. While they were about it, why did not they make arrangements for Solicitor Bigelow with his handy little opinion, to wipe out the Water Bonds as well as the Penn Avenue Bonds? One is just as easily done as the other, and as Mr. Bigelow is astonishingly accommodating with his opinions, he would no doubt be willing to give it as his opinion that the city does not owe a single cent. He must do something to earn his $5,000 a year, and it is well enough to keep him employed, not only in reversing the decisions of the courts, but in wiping out every form and semblance of city indebtedness, and then finally, to crown his brilliant career, allay the indignation of the taxpayers, by giving it as his opinion, that no taxes are being collected, or should be collected, and that the whole thing is a humbug.

The sixth proposition, as above, is to make assurance doubly sure, by providing that all the taxes paid in June are counted in among the deductions. But how those bold financiers expect to reduce the bonded debt by deducting therefrom the current revenues, all of which will be required to pay current expenses, is one of these things which no fellow except Richardson and the Pittsburgh Ring can find out.

At the risk of being denounced as alarmists by the Ring organs, we have thus fully exposed the latest scheme to increase the city debt in defiance of constitutional restrictions; and we warn the people that if they permit this scheme to be carried out, debt and taxes will continue to increase in the future. The object of this movement is to accomplish the following purposes:

1. To make it appear that the actual debt of the city does not exceed $6,000,000.

2. To thus fix a basis for an increase of the city debt.

3. To make this increase for the further benefit of the Ring and to the injury of the people.

Having done our duty in exposing this thinly disguised trick of the Ring we hand the subject over to the further consideration of the people and recommend it to the careful consideration of the tax-payers who are now holding meetings.

IS IT A PARTNERSHIP?

Both the Gazette and the Commercial in their issues of yesterday devoted themselves to the task of furthering the Ring project of fictitiously reducing the city debt for the purpose of still further increasing it. The Gazette goes about it in such a blundering way that we do not think it really understands just what it is doing. The Ring has started it in a certain direction, and it stalks forward like a blind horse hauling the Ring to its fixed destination—an increase in the city debt.

Is it a little singular that just at this moment, when the whole community are agitated, not at some imaginary grievance, but under the pressure of a tax-burden that is grinding them into the earth, we should find two of the most prominent Ring organs, devoting themselves to the study of technicalities that have but a single object, and that is to throw open the road for a still greater increase of debt and taxation?

The Gazette in its editorial of yesterday, advocating this increase says that "we confess that the general increase of taxation was a surprise to us, and regret that clear information was not given earlier, in order that the people might have anticipated results." How very different from the language it used toward THE POST some time ago when we were trying to give the people "clear information" as to the increase in taxation, so that the they might "anticipate results." On the 18th of May it gave a lot of figures, and then went on to say that they were "enough to show that all THE POST has said, about an enormous increase of taxes, is simply false."

Again the Gazette is back in its old channel of immorality and bad faith toward the people, and is using whatever of influence it may possess, to saddle additional debt and taxes upon them. We shall expect it to denounce us in its old time style for exposing the job that it is now engaged in, and when it is accomplished—which it surely will be unless the people rise in their might and prevent it—we will hear the Gazette whining forth its regrets that the people were not "clearly informed" on the subject at an earlier date, so that they could have "anticipated results." Now is the time for the people not only to anticipate, but to forstal any further schemes or jobs.

The Commercial, however turns a remarkable summersault on this question. No longer ago than Friday, the 26th of June, it held that the Penn Avenue Bonds were a part of the city debt, and that with the most liberal construction of the constitutional limitation we had just reached the 7 per cent. limit, while with a restricted construction we had far exceeded it. On that day and previous thereto it held that Judge White's decision clearly settled the question that these Bonds were a part of the city debt. Why this sudden change of front? Has it at last succumbed to the blandishments of the Gazette and gone into partnership with it in this new fangled mode of reducing a debt for the sake of increasing it again? The Gazette claims to have inspired the resolutions under which the thing is to be so neatly accomplished, and the City Editor of the Commercial offered them in Select Council. Now the question arises, "are these two papers in partnership?"

The Commercial now puts a strange "parity of meaning" to Judge White's decision, when it says that "Judge White has very properly held that the street bonds issued by the city are a part of the debt due by the city; and, by purity of reasoning, are not the liens entered up against the property on paved streets, as security for the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon, debts due to the city?" How does it follow. Suppose a fact, which is highly probable, in view of Judge White's decision, that the Penn Avenue act is declared unconstitutional, will there be any liens to be entered up against the property owners? Certainly not. But will the Bonds have to be paid? They most certainly will. To show the absolute certainty of this fact we append a copy of one of the Bonds as follows:

U. S. AMERICA. STATE OF PENNA.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

No.—— $——

FORBES STREET BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the City of Pittsburgh is indebted to —— or assignees in the sum of—— lawful money of the United States, which sum of——the said City of Pittsburgh promises to pay to the said——or assignees, at the office of the Treasurer of said City, on the first day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five with interest at the rate of Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October of each year, and for the true and faithful payment of the said sum of——and the semi-annual interest thereon, as aforesaid the Faith, Credit and Property of said City of Pittsburgh are hereby solemnly pledged.

This Bond is issued for the Forbes Street improvement in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn Avenue and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh," approved the second day of April A. D. 1870, and supplements thereto, and an Ordinance of the Council of said City adopted on the 9th day of November 1872, and supplement December 9th 1872, authorizing the grading and paving of Forbes street from Brady street to Shady Lane, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose. This Bond is free from taxation for State, County and City purposes and is transferable on the Books of the Treasurer of said City and not otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said City of Pittsburgh has caused this Bond to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller of said City, and the corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this first day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

L. S. —— Mayor.
—— Controller.
Countersigned by
Commissioners of Forbes street Improvement.

The Commercial has much to say about the inviolability of contracts, but how are Councils, Courts or any other body of men to change the above contract in any particular, so as to make the city of Pittsburgh creditor instead of debtor? There are no parties known to this contract except the city and the holder of the bond. Suppose the city should fail in the payment of the semi-annual interest, against whom would the holder proceed? Against the city of Pittsburgh. Suppose that from any cause the bond is not paid on the first day of October 1885, against whom does the holder's action lie? Against the city of Pittsburgh, which has pledged its "Faith, Credit and Property" without a single reservation, for the payment of the same. It matters not what understanding the city of Pittsburgh may have with a portion of her citizens about raising money to pay this bond, no court can or will go behind the exact language of the contract itself, and must hold the bond to be a part of the city debt, as it unquestionably is. There may be numerous contingencies arise why the property owners will never pay into the City Treasury the money to redeem those bonds, but there is no contingency short of repudiation, that will allow the city of Pittsburgh to escape their payment.

We shall continue to insist that those gentlemen have been gone about the matter in the wrong way. The Water Works are of such vast importance that they must, of course, be completed. The thing is to be done then is to complete them without pushing the debt beyond the constitutional limit. This may be done. We have repeated, ly published the provision of the law whereby Councils may suspend public improvements when the same becomes necessary. Let them suspend the unnecessary street improvements now in progress or being projected, and the two or three millions saved in this way, will be sufficient to complete the Water Works, without increasing the debt beyond the constitutional limit. This is the only proper way to do it. To decide that a part of the city debt is not a part of the debt, and thus open a temporary loophole for its further and illegal increase, will only add to the terrible financial confusion that now reigns about Municipal Hall. Instead of obtaining an opinion from Mr. Bigelow reversing a decision of court, and declaring a contract to be a nullity, Councils had better proceed in a legal way, and stop expenditures on unnecessary improvements and with the money thus saved complete necessary ones. The following is the provision of the law to which we refer:

> "Streets commenced under any special authority shall be completed unless otherwise decided by Councils, and any of said cities may with the consent of the court of quarter session of the proper county enter security for damages to private property by reason of street improvements in such sum or sums as the said court may direct."

It is within the province of Councils to "decide otherwise," and in suspending street improvements, secure to the city a legal mode of completing the Water Works, and improvement that under existing circumstances cannot be abandoned.

THE present excitement in relation to taxes, bears a strong resemblance to the period when an effort was made to repudiate the obligations of this city in the shape of railroad bonds, in which our faith, credit and property were as distinctly pledged as in the case of street improvement bonds of to-day. The termination is well known. We went through that fight solitary and alone of the press of this city, against repudiation, to our great cost, but we fear unless prudent men now take hold of this matter a similar state of things may be provoked, which would be disastrous to the credit of the city. Neither demagogues nor frothy resolutions will provide a remedy, nor lead us out of the wilderness. Earnest men, possessed of cool, clear heads, must come to the front.

DOUBLE TWO MILLION ALREADY.

At the time of the appointment of the Water Commission the Ring Gazette said editorially:

> "We cannot see why the entire work should cost over two million dollars, if so much, and we hope to find, in due time, that through the care of the commissioners, the whole cost has amounted to less than that sum."

About the same time THE POST placed the figures at five million. As more than double two millions. the amount set by the Gazette, has already been expended and the works are not near finished, what has the organ to say about it?

A LEARNED JUDGE.

The Valley Spirit of Chambersburg contains the following notice of a judge on the Supreme Bench of this State, by the name of Gordon, who was selected by the Ring for his fitness:

> One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania must have learned orthography at the feet of Josh Billings. He spells ancient in a way that could scarcely have occurred to Josh himself, namely *anshent;* and does it twice on one page, which shows that he likes that way of spelling it. Lest the other Judges might not relish the indefiniteness of this allusion, we may say that he spells his own name G-o-r-d-o-n.

So that there may be no doubt as to what Judge White decided in relation to the Penn Avenue bonds being a debt of this city, we give his exact words:

> I have no doubt cities are embraced in this section, and that the bonds issued for street improvement under the Penn avenue act, are a debt of the city within the meaning of the section. The only difficulty here is the requirement, that, at or before the time of incurring the debt—that is, the issue of the bonds—the city must provide for the collection of an "annual tax" sufficient to pay the principal and interest. If the assessments under the Penn avenue act are not "a tax" then the city would violate this section in the issue of such bonds as are authorized by that act. But if they are not to be treated as taxes, then the provisions of the act for the levy and collection of the assessments would be a substantial and literal compliance with the requirements of the section.

If it be contended that they are not a city debt, and are not collectable by "a tax," then, as the court said they are issued in violation of law, and are consequently worth no more than so much blank paper. Is the last horn of the dilemma to gore the holders of the bonds?

IN Chicago they are complaining about their taxes, but compared with the burdens the people suffer in Pittsburgh, the complaints of the Chicago people are puerile and ridiculous. The Chicago Times of Monday in an editorial on taxes says that "the following actual comparison of taxes on the same properties for 1872 and 1873 will serve as an illustration of the rapid increase of tax-consuming in this damnably misruled city:"

	Tax 1872.	Tax 1873.
Vacant lot	$38 70	$45 90
House and lot	59 70	71 10
Vacant lot	31 95	38 70
Vacant lots	93 45	111 60
Improved lots	64 20	77 04
	$288 00	$344 34

An increase of $56.34 would not trouble the people here. But a Pittsburgher who had $288 to pay in 1873 has about $720 to pay in 1874, while in some particular parts of the city, the increase is even greater.

ANOTHER salary-grab Congressman is Mr. Orr, of the Ninth Iowa District. Orr is in trouble. The people in his neighborhood have an ugly way of remembering things, and they have remembered Orr's record. It will go hard with him in the Congressional Convention, and a victory there would be only preliminary to a defeat in the general elections next fall.—Chicago Tribune.

If Mr. Salary-Grabber Orr represented the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district, he would have no trouble in securing a nomination, judging by the manner in which Mr. Salary-Grabber Negley was recently honored.

GEN. SHERMAN concludes a lengthy and sensible letter to the Secretary of War, on the relative duties and rights of the General of the Army and the Secretary of War as follows, in which he terms Grant a military President.

> I surely do not ask for any power myself; but I hope and trust that now we have a military President and a military Secretary of War, that in the new regulations to be laid before Congress next session, the functions and duties of Commander-in-Chief will be so clearly marked out and defined that they may be understood by himself and by the army at large.

A NOVEL method of raising silk-worms has just been successfully tried in San Francisco. A gentleman residing in the city has in his house 430,000 silk-worms feeding and about ready to commence spinning. The house is small, but every inch of room is made available. On flats, placed in racks, one above the other, layers of mulberry leaves are spread, upon which the silk-worms feed. The practicability of raising these worms in that city success fully is established by this experiment. All of these worms are in a healthy condition and promise to produce a fine crop of cocoons. The climate of that city is believed to be more favorable for raising these worms than that of any other portion of the State. The silk-worms are very tender, and slight changes of temperature, dampness, foul air and improper or insufficient food are liable to prove disastrous to them.

THE Democracy of Clarion have nominated Martin Williams and J. H. Wilson for the Legislature; George T. Henry for Commissioner and W. B. Boyles for Auditor.

THE N. Y. Tribune concludes an editorial on the press and Congress as follows:

> A good many Congressmen pretend to disregard the voice of public opinion, as expressed in reputable newspapers. But it is merely affectation. This is proved by both the instances to which we have referred. Spurred on by a press to which they would not acknowledge their obligations, Congress put Richardson out of the Treasury, and abolished the District Government. The President still affected, or appeared to think that Shepherd had suffered nothing from the newspapers, and therefore sent his name in to the Senate to continue the work in which he had suffered such searching notice. But even the Senate had read the news and believed enough of it to astonish the President and his friend beyond measure. There has never been a session in which the tyranny of public opinion has been so evident in Washington, and in which it has kept the practical work of legislation so free from corruption. The reason is that a large and very important portion of the press having declared its independence of party dictation, has devoted itself with unusual energy and persistence to attacking abuses in government and demanding from legislators more attention to matters of honest administration than to partisan combinations. In spite of the nervous terrors of the feeble hearted, and the more anxious clamors of the impenitent sufferers, the press has done a good season's work and will continue to succeed on this line as long as it deserves to.

A LARGE number of prominent citizens, of San Francisco and Sacramento have presented to Mr. Lick an acknowledgment of his splendid public gifts. In it they say: "You have, on mature deliberation and conviction, conveyed the substance of a great estate, acquired through a long and successful career, in trust for the people, to be devoted to their welfare forever. You have provided for the preservation and perpetuity of the deeds of the founders of the State. You have promoted these scientific enquiries which increase man's knowledge of the material world on which he lives and reveal its relations to the universe. You have established provision for the education of the generations that shall come after you in the arts and industries of life, you have directed that the historic incidents and suggestions of the early days of the commonwealth shall be set forth in monumental grandeur. And, finally, you have laid perpetual foundations of humanity and benificence to ameliorate and bless mankind."

THE telegraph has brought us the news that Gov. Moses of South Carolina had pardoned the three County Commissioners of Barnwell county, who had been convicted of plundering the public, and sentenced respectively to three, nine, and ten years in the penitentiary. This act of indecency is exciting general indignation, and goes far to sustain the popular belief that Moses shared in the money stolen by the convicted criminals. Still it was not nearly so shameless a proceeding as that of President Grant in nominating for a responsible and honorable office the notorious Boss Shepherd just on the heels of his conviction by a Congressional committee, a majority of whom were Republicans of rascalities compared with which the thievery of the South Carolina officials was the most trifling petty larceny. To be sure Shepherd had not been sent to the penitentiary, but every honest man believes he ought to have been, and kept there. So it is plain that Grant can beat Moses out and out when it comes to showing downright contempt for decency.

NOTWITHSTANDING the strikes in England the wages of all except farm laborers are going down. The colliers of South Durham have been reduced ten per cent. and seventy thousand are in idleness in opposition to the measure. The colliers in the Burnley district have returned to work at their masters' terms, after spending $100,000 in idle resistance. The foremen in the collieries, men who are paid by weight for the coal raised, and make their own terms with the workingmen, realize immense profits. In a case recently heard before a Warwickshire court, one of these foremen admitted that his income averaged $400 a week in gold.

SOUND ON THE CURRENCY.

The Democracey of Cass county, Indiana, in convention assembled, resolved as follows:

> Resolved, That the Democratic party has always been a party in favor of a hard money currency, and we are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will again flood the country with what was known at the time as wild-cat paper; and that, should the policy of inflating the currency, at the option of Congress, prevail, it will produce speculation, inflate the prices of all articles of merchandise, and destroy the credit of the country by rendering its public and private business unreal and unstable.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WAYNESBURG jail is without an inmate.

THE blast furnaces at Johnstown have now all been blown out.

THE citizens of Canonsburg are making an effort to obtain a lock-up.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Blair county, will have a balloon ascention on the Fourth.

A RESPECTABLE citizen of Carbondale, was tarred and feathered one day last week.

THE citizens of Ebensburg are agitating the question of erecting water works for their town.

THE wool crop of Greene county is worth from four hundred thousand to half a million a year.

A YOUNG man named I. Warren Goon, of Pike township, Clearfield county, was killed by a falling tree one day recently.

BY the upsetting of a sulky in which he was riding, Dr. Green, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, was thrown down an embankment and instantly killed, one day last week.

MR. A. J. MONTGOMERY, of Canton township, Washington county, was severely wounded by a draw knife slipping while he was pruning a fruit tree and inflicting an ugly gash on his right knee.

A YOUNG man named Jacob Hartranft, of Pottstown, recently found a watch in a horse trough which he lost about a year ago. He supposed the watch to have been stolen, but it had evidently been dropped in the hay mow where it remained until moved to the trough.

THE Altoona Sun Says: The puddlers and helpers employed in Altoona and Hollidaysburg, have resolved that they will not submit to a reduction in the price of boiling from $5 75 to $5 per ton. If such programme is carried out by the iron masters on the 1st of July, there will be a strike.

JAMES CUMMINGS and William Sachs, were lodged in the Somerset jail one day last week on a charge of shooting George Curley on the previous Saturday night at Summit Mills. Cummins it is alleged did the shooting without any provocation whatever and Sach was accessory to it. The injured man is very dangerous wounded.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

The People Decide to Have a Convention.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES GENERALLY ELECTED.

LITTLE ROCK, July 1.—The Gazette estimates the majority for the Convention, in the State, at sixty thousand.

Dispatches to that paper states that Woodruff county gives 1,600 majority for the Convention and elects W. J. Thompson, Democrat, delegate; Lonecke gives the Convention 1,000 majority, and elects J. P. Eagle, Democrat. Jackson county gives a unanimous vote for the Convention and elects Frank Dosew, Democrat. Independence votes unanimous for the Convention and elects J. W. Butler and G. R. Rutherford, Democrat. Clark county goes overwhelming for the Convention and elects Harris Flanagan and Jesse Ross, Democrats. Hot Springs county elects W. J. Kelly, Democrat and goes largely for the Convention. Saline votes one thousand for the Convention with few against, and elects Jobez M. Smith, Democrat. Pope county elects Jno. R. H. Scott, Democrat. Phillips goes for the Convention and the indications are that the Convention ticket is elected. Jefferson county vote is close. In this city the vote is about a tie for delegates. The Convention is carried by a large majority From returns so far received, Messrs. Barnes and Fagan, of the Republican, and Rose and Thetcher, of the Conservative ticket are elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The election in this (Pulaski) county is still in doubt. Orchita county voted as follows: for Convention, 1,010 against 8; H. G. Bunn and Elijah Moseby, both Democrats, were elected delegates. Johnson county votes largely for the convention and elects Seth J. Howell, Democrat, delegate. Conway, as far as heard from, gives 662 for and 204 against the Convention. Jefferson county is reported as giving a majority against the Convention. Perry county goes largely for the Convention. Jefferson county is the only one, as far as heard from, that gives any considerable vote against the Convention. The official vote of Lonoke county shows 1,383 majority. J. P. Eagle was elected delegate by 751 majority. The Conventionists claim 60,000 majority and 70 delegates out of 91.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.

ATLANTA, July 1.—The Democratic Executive Committee of the State Convention met to-day. It was decided not to call a State Convention. An address was adopted urging unity of action and the selection of the best men for candidates. A resolution relative to a call for a Congressional Convention was adopted, as also one declaring the attendance of aspirants on the primary meetings and nominating conventions as unwise and impolitic.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, July 1.—At the Democratic Convention of the Ninth District of Indiana to-day, Hon. A. Holman of Hamilton county was nominated for Congress by a majority of one half vote.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, July 1.—The Republican Convention met this morning and after a temporary organization adjourned at two o'clock.

The following nominations for State officers were made: Secretary of State—Joseph Young, present incumbent; Treasurer of State—Wm. Christy, present incumbent; both were nominated by acclamation; State Auditor—B. R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office—David Scoor; Attorney General—M. E. Cutts; Clerk of the Supreme Court—E. D. Holmes; Reporter of the Supreme Court—John S. Rumnets.

A State Central Committee was appointed and George C. Herberding elected chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported through their chairman, William Potter, editor of the Davenport Gazette the usual platform which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The Anti-Monopolists' Congressional Convention in the Eighth Illinois District, met at Fairbury to-day, and nominated J. G. Bayne, a farmer of Woodford county.

THE IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 1.—The Anti-Monopolist Congressional Convention held here to-day, to place in nomination a candidate for the eighty-fourth district on the eleventh ballot, nominated Hon. A. Rood, of Fremont county.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—The New Secretary Follows in the Path of the Old—Reported Decrease, $2,180,196.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,213,624,700
Five per cent. bonds	510,628,050
Total coin bonds	$ 1,724,252,750
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	3,216,590
Legal tender notes	382,076,732
Certificates of deposit	58,760,000
Fractional currency	45,881,295
Coin certificates	22,825,100
Total without interest	$ 509,543,128
Total debt	2,251,690,468
Total interest	38,939,087
Cash in Treasury—Coin	74,205,304
" " Currency	14,576,010
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	58,760,000
Total in Treasury	$ 147,541,314
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,143,088,241
Decrease during the month	2,180,196
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,252,036
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,134,655

WASHINGTON.

Policy of the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is said in official circles that the Civil Service Commission and subordinate boards will continue, although Congress did not make special appropriations to perfect and enforce the rules. The President does not intend to abandon the system, but will do all in his power to consummate it.

CAUSE OF THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS — NOT RECOGNIZED AS THE HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The Chronicle of to-morrow, in an editorial upon the removal of Gen. Sherman's headquarters to St. Louis, says: We have the highest authority for saying that personal relations between the Secretary of War and General of the Army are cordial and friendly, and that there has been no open rupture. Gen. Sherman's removal is made at this time on account of private and personal matters, which, in his judgment, under all circumstances, justify his course, but it is equally true that had he any duties to perform as General of the Army he would remain at the Capital. His letter to the Secretary of War has, as yet, never been answered, nor the receipt acknowledged. He has no authority, nor is his position recognized in the government of the army. Orders go from the Secretary of War direct to the commander of troops, giving orders to companies and moving regiments of which he knows nothing, unless he incidentally learns it in newspapers. Court-martials are ordered, the sentences reviewed, and punishment executed without even his knowledge.

The Chronicle further remarks: "It is due to the present Secretary of War to say that the orders and present usage of the War Department concerning the relative authority of the Secretary of War and General of the Army were determined and acted upon by his predecessor in that office, and that he has not, as has been asserted, inaugurated any new doctrine or construction of law.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

THE BATTLE BEFORE ESTELLA—SERIOUS LOSS TO THE REPUBLICANS—MARSHAL CONCHA KILLED.

MADRID, June 29.—Dispatches received by the government this morning convey the startling intelligence that Marshal Concha was killed yesterday in an attack on the Carlist entrenchments at Muromar Estella. When the National forces learned of the death of their commander, they returned to their former positions without disorder, leaving no trophy in the hands of the enemy. The command of the Republican army will now be taken by General Zabola, President of Council and Minister of War. Senor Cotorrez will succeed Gen. Zabola, as Minister of War, and Senor Fagasta, Minister of Interior, becomes President of the Council.

Besides Marshal Concha, one brigadier and two staff officers were killed. General Martinez Campos commands the army of the north until the arrival of General Seballa by orders from Madrid. The whole army has fallen back to Lerin, eight miles from Estella.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

Official despatches place the loss of national troops in the engagement before Estella at fifteen hundred. General Concha, after taking Abarzuza, marched directly upon Estella. He found the Carlists massed at Muro behind entrenchments. A general charge was ordered. Gen. Concha placed himself at the head of the troops, taking his position in the centre of the first line. While advancing rapidly with his entire line, he received a ball in his chest and fell from his horse, and died almost the instant he touched the ground.

Gen. Echague then took command, and ordered the army to retreat to Larroga and Tafalla.

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL SERRANO.

EVENING.—Marshal Serrano has just arrived in the city. Eighteen cannon have been despatched to the army of the North. The government is organizing fifty batallions for immediate service. The spirit of the army is still good, and a very determined feeling prevails in Madrid.

The body of Gen. Concha will arrive here to-morrow, and have an imposing funeral.

THE CARLIST ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

BAYONNE, June 29—The following account of the recent fighting before Estella and the death of Gen. Concha is derived from Carlist sources: The Republicans made their first attack on the left bank of the river Ega on Thursday, and followed it up on Friday, on the evening of which day they had forced the Carlists from their first line of defenses. The next day, Saturday, they attempted to carry by assault the heights immediately commanding Estella. In the attack they failed and were driven back in disorder. Their retreat became a rout, when Gen. Concha was mortally wounded. The total loss of Republicans in killed, wounded and missing is 4,000.

Gen. Echague's entire division narrowly escaped capture and was saved only by extraordinary exertions of artillery. The assault was made during the night under cover of which the Republicans succeeded in withdrawing all their cannon.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GEN. CONCHA'S DEATH

PARIS, June 29.—The death of General Concha is considered here as an event of great political importance. It is believed Concha intended to proclaim Prince Alphonso King as soon as the campaign against the Carlists was brought to a successful issue and the Madrid government deeply mistrusted him.

FRANCE.

ACTION ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

PARIS, June 29.—In the committee of thirty, to-day, the constitutional bill moved by M. Casimire Perire was rejected by a vote of eighteen to six. No vote was taken on the bill submitted by M. Lambert De Saint Croix. The committee decided to draw up a constitutional bill of its own, and for that purpose appointed three commissioners, viz: M. Ventavon and Compte Daru, Monarchists, and M. Charles De Locombe, a Liberal Conservative. This selection shows that the personal septenate has triumphed, and neither a septennal republic nor a definitive republic have anything to hope from the committee of thirty.

PARIS, July 1.—The sub-committee of the committee of thirty have drawn up a new constitutional bill. The measure provides for a continuance of the title of President of the Republic; for the creation of a second chamber; for the organization of a purely personal septenate which is to terminate with the expiration of President MacMahon's seven years' term or sooner in case of his death or resignation. No provision is made for a successor to the President, and it is thought that the object of the omission is to leave an opportunity for the restoration of the monarchy which may be possible when the septenate ceases.

ENGLAND.

THE CANADIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Commons this evening, Jenkins called attention to an article in to-day's Standard which declared that the policy of the Canadian government aimed at secession to the United States. He asked Disraeli if there were any grounds for charging the Canadian government with such designs.

Disraeli replied that he did not consider it the duty of her Majesty's government to find grounds for allegations contained in anonymous paragraphs of newspapers, but he would state for the information of the gentleman and the House that the relations of the Canadian Dominion and Imperial government were most cordial and satisfactory.

It is reported that the Catholic bishops in session at Fulda last week have sent conciliatory proposals to Berlin.

* * *

Hon. F. G. L. Struve, United States Counsul at Quebec, whose term of office has just expired, died on Tuesday evening. Struve had been promoted to the legation at Leghorn, Italy.

OHIO.

The Situation in the Coal Regions.

COLUMBUS, June 29.—The coal operators at Straitsville are making a final attempt to put white miners into their mines, but thus far the leaders of the Union refuse to allow their men to go to work at the prices proposed. The mines will all be filled with colored men by July 4th, and then the white miners will be compelled to look for work elsewhere. It is reported that at Danville about a hundred white men desire to resume work, but are deterred by threats of violence and the destruction of their property by fire.

On the 22d of this month, the coal dealers doing business here, made an agreement fixing the price of coal at eleven dollars per hundred bushels, and twelve dollars when bought in small quantities. One prominent dealer, who was compelled to be at his mines, complains that other dealers took advantage of his absence, and to get even with them, sold his coal at one cent per bushel lower than the rate agreed on. Other dealers then broke up the combination, and coal has been dropping all day, and to-night is quoted at nine cents per bushel, the lowest figure it has sold at here for about ten years, and there are further reductions possible if the large operators get excited.

THE LIQUOR WAR.

About three hundred prominent citizens held a meeting at City Hall to-night to give expression to their feelings in relation to the recent action of the Grand Jury in refusing to listen to the testimony in regard to violations of the liquor laws of the State in this city. Pointed and significant speeches were made by Hon. C. N. Olds and Judge Jas. L. Bates, after which a preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that the recent action of the Grand Jury was such as to endanger the rights of both good citizens and criminals, and calculated to bring disgrace upon our city and county. That the jurors who violated their oaths are amenable to public censure, and requesting trustees of wards and townships to return good and true men to serve as jurors.

CRIME.

A Member of Congress Shoots a Defamer of His Daughter's Character.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29.—A special to the Commercial from Tuscumbia Alabama, June 29th, contains the following:

A year ago, George F. Long, of good fame and family, was forbidden by Hon. J. H. Sloss, a member of Congress from this District, from having any communication with his daughter. Long, indignant, denounced Sloss and assailed the girl's character, asserting his own great intimacy. Sloss came home from Washington on Friday evening, and heard the facts from his daughter Sunday evening. He stood in a window of his room in the second story of his house, and shot Long, who was on the opposite side of the street. Four buckshot entered Long, one in the skull, another through the neck and two in the body. The Doctors say he can't live. Sloss confessed the deed and is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS OWN DAUGHTER AND THEN HIMSELF.

BOSTON, June 29.—Joseph Sprague, aged thirty, clerk for Matthew Boller & Co., bankers, shot his daughter, aged six years, and then himself, yesterday, in a wood near his residence in Molden. Sprague's wife died two months ago.

THAT APOLOGY.

Tilton Interviewed.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Theodore Tilton, in an interview to-day, spoke as follows in reference to Mr. Beecher's letter of apology:

The letter was, every word of it, Mr. Beecher's own composition, signed by himself in his own behalf. I did not demand this apology. The fact that it was sent to me unasked always added to reluctance with which I subsequently contemplated making my defense against Beecher's injurious course, by which he permitted his church to indict me before the council and by which the church and council, together with Dr. Bacon, superadded, have fallen upon me like a millstone to crush me to powder. The remainder of his letter bore more heavily upon him than the portion which I quoted. Had I printed the whole, his friend Tracy would not have said "I am glad of Tilton's publication."

Reporter—Many persons believe that the latter part of the letter would have explained away the first part.

Tilton—If so, then Mr. Beecher is entitled to have it published. It is in his power to publish it at any moment.

Reporter—Has he a copy of it?

Tilton—I presume he retained one, but if he did not, he has only to ask me for a copy and he shall have it.

LABOR NOTES.

Great Reduction in Wages—Laborers Receive 56 cts. a Day.

FORT WAYNE, June 29.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by a further reduction of the hours of labor in the P. & F. W. Railroad shops to five hours per day. Just after the panic, the company reduced the wages ten per cent., and a short time after that reduced the working hours to nine hours per day. At the reduced rate, this reduction cuts the wages of the men down to less than half, and wipers, day laborers, &c., will now receive only about 56 cents per day. The men are nearly desperate and some apprehensions of serious trouble are felt.

THE ENGLISH FARM LABORERS.

LONDON, June 29.—A deputation of one hundred locked-out farm laborers started from New Market to-day on a pilgrimage throughout the agricultural districts, in the course of which they will stop at the principal towns and plead their cause. Their route lies through Cambridge, Potton, Bedford, Olney, Northampton, Weeden and Coventry to Birmingham. A large assemblage of their fellow laborers witnessed their departure and cheered them enthusiastically.

THE THIRD TERM.

Views of Governor Kemper.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A telegram from Richmond states that Governor Kemper has prepared for publication a long letter in reply to the charges that he had entered into an arrangement during his recent visit to Washington to support President Grant for a third term. The letter contains the following sentence: "If the future should bring forward a candidate impersonating a third term principle; if he should cut loose from old party trammels, and take his stand on our safe conservative ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the Constitution, and if so standing he should be opposed by any champion of civil rights iniquity, the contest between the two, the Conservative party ought to go decidedly, but as an organized party, and not otherwise, for the third term, yet with a protest on their lips against the third term principle;" and in spite of that principle the Governor recites the circumstances of his call upon President Grant in Washington, shortly after his own inauguration, and says the visit was one of courtesy, made in response to an invitation from the President that the Governor should call and make his acquaintance.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CREDITORS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICIALS—THE PROPOSITION OF THE COMPANY FAILS TO MEET THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE—REFERRED TO AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was held in Lafayette Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the officials of the Pennsylvania relative to the proposition made by the Allegheny Valley Company. At the hour named a large crowd of the creditors had gathered in the hall and continued to arrive for an hour afterwards. Among those present were many of the most prominent and responsible business men of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. James L. Graham, who stated that the Committee were prepared to report.

James I. Bennett, Chairman of the Committee, then read the following report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

Pursuant to your direction at the meeting on the 16th inst, your Committee proceeded to Philadelphia to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the subject committed to us. At our final interview with the officers of that Company, its President submitted the following propositions to us, as representing the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

Memorandum, as Discussed with Committee of Allegheny Valley Railroad Creditors, June 23d and 24th;

1. That the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company make an income bond, entitled to seven per cent. interest per annum, the amount of which shall be limited to $6,500,000, to be devoted solely to the purpose of funding it s floating debt at par, so far as the same may be required to effect that object.

This bond to be secured by a trust deed, covering all the revenue of the company, over and above that required to meet the ordinary expenses and maintain and operate the property and pay the interest on the existing bonded debt of the company, all surplus earnings to be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on these bonds; second, to a sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming them at par by advertisement on the part of the trustees of said fund.

2. The bonds so issued, to be used at par, in payment of the floating debt out of which $3,500,000 shall be used to pay the floating debt of all creditors, except that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the debt to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, with the view of getting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to agree to place on these $3,500,000 of bonds a traffic contract or agreement, to receive said bonds in payment of ten per cent. of all freight traffic in its line to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the par value of the bond, and further, a like agreement shall be made for the traffic (freight) over the Philadelphia and Erie road from the Bennett's Branch junction, and also over the Northern Central for the traffic to and from that line. The trustee for this income bond shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh. This to go into effect as soon as the creditors agree to fund their claims under the terms of this memorandum, for which purpose they shall be deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh."

These propositions entirely failed to meet the views of your committee as fair and equitable for the following reasons:

The Allegheny Valley Railroad is, and for more than five years has been, substantially under the control and direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who own a majority of its stock and at pleasure elect its directors and dictate its line of action. The Bennett's Branch or Low Grade Railroad was built under the direction and supervision of engineers by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the money derived from the sale of the mortgage bonds on this line was paid out upon the estimates of their engineers, by draft or check on the Pensylvania Railroad, the late President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, receiving his directions in the premises, from the some source. The mortgage bonds of the Bennett's Branch line were negotiated by, or through the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest thereof. The office of the Engineers of the Bennett's Branch Railroad was kept in Philadelphia, under the immediate eye of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the President of the latter company, made special reference in his annual report to the great advantages the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have over all competing lines, in transportation by reason of the low grades of heavy grades to and from the Sea board. So emphatic were these declarations that the public could not but regard the Allegheny Valley Railroad as substantially a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on this account credit was readily given to the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the markets for both materials and money.

After the death of President Phillips, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad as your committee are informed, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered the position of president to John Scott, Esq, who agread to assume it if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would sustain him in everything that might be necessary to his successful administration of the road. Such assurances having been given, Mr. Scott accepted the office, and soon after entering upon its duties he found that the affairs of the road were embarrassed beyond his anticipation. The first suggestion made to him by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, seems to have been to stop the payment of the commercial paper which he promptly did, thereby throwing upon the public a heavy burden, and entailing embarrassment or ruin upon many of our own citizens and others in different parts of the State.

The foregoing, and other considerations your committee pressed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad officers, as reasons why they should at once make arrangements to liquidate the debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and relieve the creditors. Their reply was that they were large creditors also, and suffering alike with others. Your committee rejoined that the enterprise was substantially their own, and that its direction was in their own hands.

In President John Scott's report to you, on the 16th inst, a total indebtedness of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was set down, after deducting all available assets, at $6,365,856 45.

Amongst the liabilities is a contract for the purchase of 41,000 shares of Oil Creek stock at $37 50 per share, and interest on same to the amount of $61,500. Deducting these items, which can in no way be chargeable as debts, the floating debt would stand $4,751,856 45. Of this amount there is due the Pennsylvania Railroad $1,310,391 11; balance, excepting debt due Pennsylvania Railroad, $3,481,465 34. Your committee take all the items of debt as stated in the report and it is fair to assume, as some of the items are estimated, that the statement is as full as could be made, and that if there is any change it will go to make the amount less rather than greater. To meet this sum of $3,500,000, the Pennsylvania Railroad company propose to appropriate ten per cent. of the gross receipts, resulting from freights over their line of road, originating on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and from any freights passing over this railroad, delivered at any point on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to obtain a like agreement with the Northern Central Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Estimating the receipts of freights as shipped at $4,000,000 per annum, there would be applicable to the 7 per cent. Income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad proposed to be issued, $400,000 per annum, sufficient to retire the principal of these bonds in nine years. In this arrangement there is no part of the freights on the Allegheny Valley Railroad lines to be applied to the payment of the principal of these bonds, the interest on them to be met by the Allegheny Railroad Company. the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the road, and the expenses of operating it.

President John Scott, in his report to the creditors on the 16th inst., assumed that it was not fair to estimate the gross earnings of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at $3,190,000 per annum, and he deducts sixty per cent. for working expenses, giving the net earnings at $1,276,000. After paying interest on the bonded debt, there would be left $114,000 applicable to the payment of interest on the proposed income bonds. It may here be observed that he makes the estimates of working expenses a little higher than the average of the last five years, during which the road paid large interest on current loans, high wages, and extraordinary expenses for renewals and equipments.

Your Committee are of the opinion that if the floating debt were funded, a reasonably economical management of the road would keep its working expenses within fifty per cent. of its gross earnings, which would largely increase the amount applicable to the interest on the income bonds. It appears to your Committee that the floating debt is fixed at the largest amount, and the revenues at the smallest, to present the first in the most unfavorable aspect. Whether this is so or not, we take the figures as given by the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who, in part, are also representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad states that in his report that the floating debt has "been created to a large degree in the purchase of property outside and proceeds derived from the mortgage debt which is now covered by them."

And that after these properties are reduced to their present net value, they are worth three and a half millions of dollars, or a little in excess of the floating debt, as stated by him, after deducting the Oil Creek stock and the debt due the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Thus the floating debt, as stated above, is subtended by an amount of acquired property which adds an equal sum for the security of the mortgage creditors of the road, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the largest parties thus interested.

Your committee think that in view of the statement made to the creditors on the 16th inst., which cannot otherwise regard them as the joint statement of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the latter should not hesitate to join the Allegheny Valley Railroad in any measure necessary to relieve the creditors of the latter from their present embarrassment, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have clearly shown that they have under mortgages an amount of properties obtained by the monies of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company's creditors more than equal to the debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, exclusive of the debt due the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A close examination into this matter of property acquired and values added would make this amount equal the entire legitimate floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

We quote as follows from the report of the officers submitted on June 16th.

"With the return of business to its usual prosperity and the restoration to its ordinary volume and channels, it will require but a few years to enable the company to meet the interest of all its debt, including the bonds issue to secure its floating debt; and it is believed that it is the true policy of the creditors to fund this floating debt into a seven per cent income bond, secured by a mortgage or bond of trust, so that the revenues of the company, after providing for the interest on the present funded debt will be applied to the income bond.

A recourse to legal proceeding and forced sale of the company's property, could, it is submitted, have but one result, and that would be the sacrifice of the present floating claims, and also of the stock of the Company, which certainly could not serve any interest whatever.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors.

This gives a hopeful view of the prospects ahead, but asks the creditors to wait patiently for the good coming, and to take no steps to enforce their claims, as this would lead to the sacrifice of them, and of the stock of the company. We leave the creditors to their own reflections upon this presentation of the subject, merely remarking that if a forced sale of the property would sacrifice the creditors claims, the implication is that no parties but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be bidders at such a sale.

Your committee deem it proper to remark, as has been already intimated in part, that the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, so far as it appears, do not seem to have been consulted about the important business transactions of the road, for the past few years or since the Bennett branch extension was begun, nor to be conversant with its details. The business seems to have been conducted mainly by the late President, in direct communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company management. This may be more readily understood when it is remembered that the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was solely kept by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was dependent upon them for means and directions in prosecuting the railroad. As before stated, the ten millions mortgage on Bennett's Branch was placed by the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the seven per cent. bonds were negotiated by or through the Pennsylvania Railroad, at, as we understand, eighty per cent. and certain commissions attendant on the transaction were charged to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Before the Bennett's Branch enterprise was put upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad, some eighteen miles of road, at the eastern end of the line, had been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This line of eighteen miles (an easy one to build) was turned over to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as we understand at about $1,600,000, or say twice its proper cost. This will explain where some of the proceeds of the mortgage bonds went.

Your committee might enumerate other things in explanation of the great apparent cost of the Bennett's branch line, but I do not think it useful to pursue the subject further at this time. Your committee believe that a large part, if not all of the floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has been created within the past two years in the purchase of materials and equipment of the road and of properties for its proper operations—all amounting to a sum in excess of the three and a half millions due creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Company, and that these acquisitions of property are so placed as to be covered by the mortgages, while you are left out in the cold.

Your committee think that there should have been no hesitation on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to say nothing of their promise to this effect, in giving President John Scott all needed assistance to enable him to protect the credit and creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. If the latter can furnish the creditors a bond with a traffic arrangement for its liquidation, and a satisfactory guarantee that the interest will be paid semi-annually, your committee would recommend the creditors to settle with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company on this basis, or upon any other whereby an absolute security can be attained free from all contingencies. If this were done, and the company relieved from present pressure of its debt, the road, with its first class equipment (in creating which the debt was incurred) and economical management, will be one of the best properties in the country.

Such management may safely be predicted of the present executive officers, one of whom, President John Scott, is also a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We conclude by saying that if the President and Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad do not make immediate provisions in some way satisfactory to the creditors for adjusting and liquidating these claims, we recommend the proper steps to be taken to enforce the payment in all possible ways.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. I. BENNETT,
HENRY WHELEN,
REUBEN MILLER,
F. W. MARTIN,
W. W. MORRISON.

PORTION OF THE REPORT INCORRECT.

While reading that portion of the report which states that the officials of the Pennsylvania Company, had advised John Scott President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to stop the payment of the company's commercial paper, shortly after he assumed control, Mr. Bennett was interrupted by Mr. Scott who asked that the clause be read again. Mr. Bennett complied with the request, when Mr. Scott said the statement was incorrect. He had stopped the payments without any advice from, or consultation with, the Pennsylvania officials, as he wished no discrimination made among the creditors.

Mr. E. T. Wilcox, of Elk county, stated that he was under the impression that the creditors were not prepared to vote on the report, as many of them did not hear the report, and consequently did not understand it.

On motion of a creditor, Mr. H. W. Olliver, Jr., was requested to read the report, and that gentleman took a position on the platform and read it in a loud and distinct voice.

Mr. George Shiras moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and the thanks of the meeting be tendered the committee for their services. Carried.

REFERRED TO AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shiras also moved that the report be referred to an Executive Committee, to take such steps as may insure to the creditors the best arrangement in the matters now pending, and that the committee report to a future meeting of the creditors. The following gentlemen were appointed as members of the committee: Messrs. James I. Bennett, Reuben Miller, D. Hostetter, John Harper and James Donnell.

Mr. Shinn stated that the amount of the debt was probably fixed at the highest point, but the committee could not ascertain the exact amount. He stated that the cost of construction of the Bennett's branch extension amounted only to about $800,000; further, that the Pennsylvania Company had received double that amount from the Allegheny Valley Company for the road.

Remarks were made by one or two other creditors, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman of the committee.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

M. Gallagher was found guilty of the larceny of a box of oranges from the Fort Wayne Railroad company.

James McNeill, charged with assault and battery upon Charles Stein, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Adam Teil and Joseph Burke were convicted of the larceny of an iron bar of the value of five dollars.

Charles Stein, charged by James McNeill with felonious assault and battery, plead guilty of simple assault and battery.

Leopold Heibert, charged by Barnhard Grosskinksky with the larceny of coal, was acquitted.

Frank Carrigan, charged by R. W. Boyce with selling liquor without license, plead nolo contendere.

John O'Neill, charged with the same offense by Mathew Keep, also plead nolo contendere.

Henry Stein plead nolo contendere to the charge of selling liquor to minors.

E. F. Anson was found guilty of larceny and horse stealing.

There were five indictments against Jacob Riedlinger for illegal liquor selling. Defendant plead nolo contendere, and nolle pros. allowed on payment of costs.

Michael Baumar, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of Mrs. S. W. Chessman, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

William J. House, indicted on oath of Mrs. M. B. Lewis for selling liquor on Sunday and to minors. Defendant plead nolo contendere, and nolle pros. allowed on payment of costs.

August Kramer and Eugene Schulze charged on oath of J. K. Lanahan with larceny and receiving stolen goods, were acquitted.

In the case of B. L. Fahnestock indicted for selling liquor without license, a nolle pros was allowed.

The cases of Philip and Elizabeth Rudolph, charged with assault and battery, Elizabeth Rudolph charged with assault and battery and Caroline Andres indicted for assault, all being cross suits, are on trial.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Cornell & Werling, alleged bankrupts, a restraining order was granted against W. H. Brown, the Shoe and Leather Bank, executors of G. E. Warner, Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, C. C. Fawcett and Milliken & Niehaus for use.

McMillan & Stewart, bankrupts. Exceptions third and fourth to the Register's report of distribution were sustained by the Court, and the Register instructed to allow the judgment of the First National Bank of Meadville for use of McMillan and Hiram Amidon to have precedence.

David Zollers, bankrupt, Washington county. Report of sale by assignee was confirmed.

Standley & Secklesmith, bankrupts. Register Harper filed his opinion as to the claim of the First National Bank of Waynesburg.

In the proceedings against the steam tugs "Leopard" and "Little Giant," W. Sees & Co. were permitted to intervene.

United States vs. Miles Mellotte et al. On motion of United States Attorney Reed, judgment was entered against defendant for $155 80 for costs of suit in default of an appearance and plea.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., W. H. Sutton, of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Wm. H. Cluley plead nolo contendere to five counts charging him with fraudulently making and altering a written instrument.

Elizabeth Rudolph, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Frederict Audil, was acquitted.

The same defendant indicted with Philip Rudolph on oath of the same prosecutor, for assault and battery. Verdict of not guilty.

Caroline Andre, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Rudolf, was acquitted.

James Haney, Michael Ford and "Chippy" Long were tried for burglary and entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Haney and Long were found guilty, and a verdict of not guilty was returned as to Ford.

John McCullough, David McCullough, David Norris and Walter McRoberts are on trial charged with disorderly conduct in interrupting the proceedings of a literary society in West Deer township.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. H. Boyton, Jr., creditor, vs. David Smith & Co., Crawford county. Petition for the dismissal of proceedings in bankruptcy presented an order made directing the said debtors to file in this Court a full list of their creditors, with their places of residence and the amount due them respectively. This is the first proceeding of this kind under the recent amendment to the bankrupt act, which requires one-fourth of the creditors, representing one-third of the total amount of debts, to consent before proceedings in bankruptcy can be commenced or the debtor adjudged a bankrupt.

John H. Niehaus, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition of Arbuthnot & Shannon, petitioning creditors, was presented for an order on the assignee for the payment of the amount advanced for the security of costs and for compensation for the Solicitor, and the same referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

James M'Govern vs. steam tug Tom Reese, in admiralty. H. H. Phillips was allowed to intervene. D. F. Patterson, Esq., of No. 68 Grant street, appointed Commissioner to examine and audit the claims filed and to make distribution of the money in the registry of the Court.

Baily & Dawson creditors, vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Crawford county. Hearing on motion for injunction adjourned until 2d prox.

On motion of Col. A. Blakely, Thos. J. McKean, Esq., of Franklin, Pa., was admitted to practice in this Court.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John McCullough, Samuel McCullough, David Norris and Walter McRoberts were convicted of disturbing a public meeting in West Deer township, and recommended to mercy.

William Butler was convicted of robbing Coroner McCallin's house on the fifteenth of May of a watch and chain, two diamond rings and other jewelry.

Owen Reed was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by Robert Vienny.

J. W. Rubeke plead nolo contendere to a charge of liquor selling on Sunday, Mathew Keep prosecutor.

Mary Malone, charged by R. E. Mercer with larceny, was allowed a nolle pros.

Henry Schmetzer, charged by Martha Gray with selling liquor to minors, plead nolle contendere for two indictments.

Neill Shovelin, charged with larceny, was acquitted.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, having been adjudged bankrupts on the 22nd ult., the matter was referred to Register Harper. Purviance for creditors.

M. J. Bombough, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Report of the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, was presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days. Burgwin for assignee.

John H. Niehaus, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition for an allowance to solicitors for petitioning creditors and for the refunding of the amount advanced to secure costs presented and approved, and assignee directed to pay sums recommended. Raymond for creditors.

R. H. Atkinson, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition to have the claims of S. Grant & Co., et al. expunged from record, was presented and referred to Register Williard for examination and report. Weitzel for petitioners.

R. H. Boughton, creditors vs. Dame, Smith & Co., Crawford county. Order to show cause why debtors should not be adjudged bankrupts extended to the 2d prox. Kennedy for debtors.

Dilworth Bros., creditors, vs. G. M. Medsker, debtor, Westmoreland county. Answer and demand for jury trial presented and trial granted at October term next in Pittsburgh. Watson for debtor.

W. J. Dalton, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for an allowance for solicitor for petitioning creditor was presented and referred to Register Williard for examination and report. Weitzel for petitioner.

James McGovern vs. steam tug Tom Rees, in Admiralty. Order made for the publication of Commissioner's notice of appointment. Andrew Ackley allowed to intervene. Miller and McBride for interveners.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug Athletic, in Admiralty. Andrew Ackley allowed to intervene. Miller and McBride for intervener.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury for the June term of the Criminal Court, having closed their labors for the session, came into Court yesterday with the following opinion of matters and things as they see them.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The Grand Jury of the June sessions most respectfully present—

That having acted on all the business brought before us, we respectfully ask to be discharged. Our term has extended longer than we expected on account of the non-attendance of witnesses.

We are astonished at the large number of trivial cases sent to Court, and believing that they are brought more for the costs than for justice, we regret that there is no law by which the Grand Jury cannot in such cases put the costs on the Alderman sending them. We think if such a law was in force it would cause a great saving to the county.

We call the attention of the Court to the great annoyance from noise made by passing wagons, and suggest that proper efforts be made to have the streets that surround the Court House paved with some kind of noiseless pavement.

The Jury while waiting for business, visited several of the public institutions in which our county is wholly and partially interested, namely, the County Jail, Workhouse, Western Penitentiary and the School of Reform, and from what we could judge from hasty visits of this kind we think the institutions in splendid keeping and the officials efficient and courteous. All which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN CALWELL, Foreman.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending June 27, there were sixty-seven deaths in this city; of these sixty-four were white and three colored; eleven were married, fifty-five single and one a widow. The causes of death were as follows:

Scarlet fever, 16; consumption, 7; cholera infantum, diarrhœa, meningitis and pneumenitis, each 3; bronchitis, convulsions, diptheritis, enteritis, typhoid fever, congestion of lungs, measles and purpura hemorrhagica, each 2; alcobolism, drowning; fall, cirrhosis of the liver, empyema, acute gastritis, gastro enteritis, disease of the heart, marasmus, metro-peritonitis, obstruction of bowels, old age, peritonitis, sunstroke, unknown and whooping cough, each 1.

The ages were as follows: Under one year, 17; from one to two years, 13; from two to five years, 12; from five to ten years, 5; from ten to fifteen years, 2; from twenty to thirty years, 7; from thirty to forty years, 6; from fifty to sixty years, 4; from ninety to one hundred years, 1. Total 67.

ALLEGHENY.

There twenty-six deaths in Allegheny the past week, the causes of which were as follows:

Scarlet fever, 7; cholera infantum, 2; still born, 1; malignant typhoid fever, 1; consumption, 5; premature birth, 1; diptheria, 1; nevous prostration, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; spasms, 3; scarletina, 1; heart disease, 2.

The ages were: Under one year, 11; from one to five, 4; from five to ten, 2; from twenty to thirty, 5; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1. Males, 16; females, 10. White, 26. Colored, none.

THE EXPRESSION OF EMOTION.

It is somewhat surprising that, while there is so great a craving for excitement in some directions, there should be such a universal shrinking from the various exciting scenes of actual life that are daily occurring. The combinations of circumstances and the developments of character that produce emotions of surprise, indignation, pity, anger, distress or delight, are most welcome, when presented in the form of fiction, but, when coming as actual existing realities, they are shunned and avoided. The excitement that is so eagerly sought, when analyzed, seems always to partake of this artificial character. We should shudder at the thought of witnessing half the terrible scenes of crime and woe, the accounts of which we so willingly and calmly read and discuss. The man or woman of society, who, sick of all its pleasures, longs for a new sensation, yet recoils from sharing in any real scene of human life that would stir up emotion from its innermost depths. There is a very general apprehension of being powerfully moved, an alarm lest we be thrown off our guard and lose our outward serenity. "I hate a scene," is a common expression, which gives voice to a still more common feeling, that leads us often to withhold the help and sympathy that might succor others, and to dry up within ourselves the fountains of emotion by restraining their flow. This extreme solicitude to avoid scenes is thought usually to proceed from a fear of betraying emotion, of being caught unawares under the influence of feelings we cannot control and an enthusiasm we cannot subdue. There is a certain kind of pride, much admired in some quarters, but at the same time very weak, which leads a man to plume himself upon never for a moment losing self-control, never being carried away by any fervor or glow of affection, any anguish of spirit, any rapture of delight, any thrill of sympathy into an outward expression that may ruffle the calm serenity of his bearing. Such people appear to be ashamed of a large, noble and generous part of human nature—the impulses and emotions—and anxious chiefly to block up the channels through which they find expression. There is a romantic notion which connects a stern, cold and unmoved manner with depths of hidden passion and affection which scorn the common method of revealing themselves; and men who never weep and rarely smile, who never betray any sign of tenderness or token of rapture, are therefore supposed to possess the choicest and finest emotions, the deepest and richest feelings. Such an impression is both unjust and injurious. It is untrue in itself, as experience will prove. Emotion, checked and denied its natural outlet, will gradually become exhausted, and there is good reason to believe that the feelings which are always too deep for expression only exist as myths of the imagination. We fear that some, at least, of these sticklers for self-control, while appearing ashamed of having so much emotion, are really ashamed of having so little, and take this ingenious method of hiding their deficiency. An excessive emotional nature is one of the rarest redundances we meet with in humanity. There is but little cause to fear a deluge of real feeling, overwhelming all other parts of character. There is too little, not too much, warm, impulsive affection, and disinterested, benevolent sympathy, and wherever it exists it needs cherishing, not checking, manifesting, not hiding.

It is true that there are shallow and superficial natures that delight in demonstration, that love the display of emotion more than its real presence, who rejoice in touching scenes and exciting situations, as affording opportunity to parade sympathy and flourish a tragic sensibility.

But this is only a pretence without reality in another direction, an infringement on the law of simplicity and truth, which, though perhaps more revolting to good taste and good feeling, is hardly as permanently injurious to social well-being as the other. It is but another evidence of the evil of all evasion, deception and hypocrisy of whatever kind.

The chief harmfulness of constantly avoiding occasions which may call forth emotion consists in the actual crushing of a large and valuable part of human nature. All our faculties depend upon use for their development; this denied they will wither and die. The muscle that is never exercised loses its power of action, and the emotions habitually denied utterance gradually decay and perish. The world is calling aloud for sympathy, it has urgent need of it; sympathy in its joys and its woes, in its hopes and its fears, its excitements and its disappointments. When in our hearts a something arises which responds to this need, an emotion of pity, a feeling of tenderness, a desire to help or comfort, or at least to share in what distresses or delights, it is false to our own natures and cruel to others to stifle such impulses. It is both selfish and cowardly to refuse the only possible aid we can afford, from the fear that we shall betray too much or too little emotion, or in any way compromise our dignity or lessen our self-admiration. Let self, with all its petty vanities, be utterly ignored and forgotten when humanity calls us to her aid. As the brave man, to save a drowning child, flings off his coat regardless where it falls, so let us, when a brother needs our help, throw aside all thought of self, and, regardless of our small dignities and appearances, press eagerly to relief.

Above all, let simplicity and truth reign supreme in our emotional nature. Let us neither exaggerate nor deny it, neither parade nor conceal it. But where the impulses are warm, and can supply a real need of humanity, let them flow freely through their natural channels, and bless the world by their continual development.—(Phila. Ledger.

* * *

Two young Princes of Austria entered into a violent quarrel, when one said to the other: "You are the greatest ass in Vienna." Just then the Emperor, their father, entered, and said indignantly: "Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present."

A WOMAN, seventy years old, was recently convicted of murder in London, and sentenced to be hanged. The evidence in the case was perfectly clear, but the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of her age, and the Home Secretary will probably commute the sentence to imprisonment.

ADELINA PATTI has been engaged for the Italian opera in Paris at a salary of $50,000 for the coming season.

THE CRUSADERS' CONVENTION

YESTERDAY'S ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

SPEECHES OF THE DELEGATES—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER—THE CRUSADERS' FIRST MEETING IN THIS CITY—THE THIRTY-THREE CALLED UPON THE STAGE.

(From The Daily Post of Friday.)

The Women's State Temperance Convention re-assembled at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning at Library Hall. The attendance was very large, and an increased interest in the proceedings was manifested. The officers and more prominent crusaders again occupied a position on the stage. The usual preliminary devotional exercises were conducted for half an hour by Mrs. John Graham of Allegheny.

Mrs. Black, President, called the convention to order a little after ten o'clock, and after the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the names of Mrs. W. W. Greer of Verona, and Mrs. McMillan of Sewickley, were added to the list of Vice Presidents.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. L. S. Kaufman, of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following for the consideration of the convention:

Whereas, We, Christian women of this Commonwealth, have assembled here in convention for the purpose of consulting together and furthering the interests of the cause of temperance; and,

Whereas, We have not gathered together for personal aggrandizement nor personal vainglory, but have come here only in the name of the Lord, and desiring that whatever we may do, in this Convention or out of it, may be done in His fear, and looking not to ourselves for strength and wisdom, but only to Him who alone can give us the victory; and desiring, further, that whatever may be our success, we take unto ourselves no glory or merit, but the glory shall belong alone to God. "Not unto us, O, Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory."

Resolved, That we praise God that He has put it into the hearts of the women of this land to come up to the Lord, and provoke one another to love and good works, and combine together to save our land from the dire destruction threatened by the Liquor Traffic, and to save our fathers, husbands, sons, relatives and neighbors, from worse than temporal death, and we feel encouraged for the success which He has, thus far, vouched this movement.

Resolved, That confident in the integrity of our purposes and the righteousness of our cause, and knowing that He that is for us is mightier than all they that are against us, we have determined to continue our crusade against this monster evil of intemperance; and we invite and urge all Christians and all friends of humanity to come up and help us, and we hereby pledge ourselves anew to the cause, promising to each other and before the world that we will not cease our efforts until there is not a dram shop left to curse our land, and that we truly say it is "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the free hand of God in the past history of the temperance reformation, and exhort its friends to a constant dependence upon the Divine Spirit to guide our councils and direct all our efforts.

Resolved, That in the light of all experience gained in the past fifty years of continuous agitation on this subject of temperance reform, the truth of the following principles has been fully established:

First. That the liquor traffic is iniquitous, destroying the health, happiness and lives of the people, corrupting the social habits, blasting the natural resources, endangering the lives and property of our citizens, filling our jails, workhouses and insane asylums with miserable victims, increasing our taxes, causing more than three-fourths of all crime and pauperism, too often controlling our politics and endangering the very life and existence of our free institutions.

Second. That all past experience clearly proves that it is impossible to satisfactorily regulate or control the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that the only true principle is the complete and utter prohibition of such traffic.

Third. That it is now well determined that for personal conduct the only safe rule is total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and that this position is sanctioned by the teachings of the Sacred Scriptures.

Fourth, That alcohol is a poison, and whether found in wine, ale, beer, brandy, whisky, or other fermented malt or ardent liquors, its effects can only be lawful, and the results differ only in degree.

Resolved, That while we regard this woman's movement as a purely religious movement, founded upon prayer, and looking to God alone for success, believing in the use of means, we call upon the voters of this State to come up to the help of the women and vote only for such men as will be in favor of prohibition—we will pray and we look to men to vote right.

Resolved, That the importance of gathering the children into juvenile temperance organizations in the forms of "Bands of Promise" cannot be too highly commended to all interested in the success of this movement; and we do earnestly hope that the friends of the cause in every locality will organize the children of this Commonwealth into "Bands of Promise."

Resolved, That this Convention, recognizing the press as a powerful agent in the education of the public mind, do earnestly recommend families and Sabbath schools to supply their libraries with the publications of the National Temperance Society, and support those newspapers that favor this cause; and we express our hearty thanks to those papers, secular and religious, which have favored this cause.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our great obligation to the multitude of Christian ministers and churches who have so nobly advocated the claims of the temperance cause, and we hereby call upon the Christian friends of temperance especially to remember in their prayers all ministers of the gospel and professing Christians who have not yet been converted to the cause of temperance, confident that such prayers, throughout the State will be heard, and that God will awaken all such delinquents and give them hearts to feel for the victims of intemperance.

Resolved, That as adulterated and intoxicating wine is to frequently the kind used at the table of our Lord, in which to commemorate a Saviour's love, and thereby gives moral and substantial aid to the traffic, and is dangerous to many previously addicted to intemperate habits, therefore this Convention most earnestly recommends Christian ministers and Churches to use the good and unfermented wine on sacramental occasions.

Resolved, That we call upon the Christian women of the State to organize immediately in every locality, to press forward the work against every citadel of the enemy, and to work on until the wall of this Jericho fall before our marching hosts.

Resolved, That we deem it important that a more perfect organization should exist among the various branches of this Women's Union; and we, therefore, recommend that each branch, or women's temperance society now organized in the State be requested to send two delegates to a Convention to be held here on the third Thursday of September to perfect the organization of the Central Association for the State.

Resolved, That it is recommended to this Central Association when formed, that they thoroughly organize the State, send lecturers out into every part of the State, distribute tracts and generally to adopt such measures as they may deem best to advance the cause in every direction.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and all the addresses delivered, in pamphlet form.

Considerable discussion was had on the resolutions, after which they were adopted.

The prospectus of the new Temperance Daily was read, after which Mrs. Hill was on motion invited to deliver an address in the afternoon on the "License System," occupying the time set apart for the Rev. Dr. Swift's address on "Right and Expediency of Prohibition," as that gentleman was unable to fulfil his engagement on account of sickness.

A communication of greeting was received from the Womens' Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, after which the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mary B. Reese conducting the devotional exercises. Mrs. Black called the Convention to order at two o'clock, when a communication was read from the Womens' Union at Uniontown. The paper gave the details of the work done at that place.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell pronounced short eulogy on Charles Sumner.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Mrs. Dr. Hill then delivered her address on the "License Question." The address was able and well delivered. She said that the women engaged in this temperance movement are not generally those who desire the ballot. She had but little care whether she ever had the ballot or not, provided the men voted aright. She thought the men might some day solicit the women to accept the ballot. The temperance movement is the work of God. They could not well turn back in it now. They had left the word "discouragement" out of the temperance vocabulary, and had substituted "patience and well-doing" in its place. Their creed is very simple; it is the good old wholesome doctrine of the final preseverence of the saints. We have laws against disturbers of the peace, against crime, but we yet license liquor selling, which occasions three-fourths of all the crime in the country.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis then announced that the audience would join in singing "Dare to do Right," when Mr. Agnew, of Allegheny, moved that a vote of thanks be rendered Mrs. Hill for her able addresses of Wednesday and Thursday. The motion was carried.

THE TEMPERANCE DAILY.

Gen. F. H. Lane then spoke in behalf of the proposed temperance paper in this city. He said that all prominent measures of reform were more speedily consummated when aided by some organ of high character, and entirely devoted to that particular interest. He stated that this want was now so manifest that it had been determined to issue an evening temperance paper of high moral character. It was proposed that a joint stock company should publish the journal, and he appealed to the audience to come down with their subscriptions, arguing that while they aided a good cause they would also make a profitable investment in dollars and cents, inasmuch as there was no doubt about the ultimate success of the paper. After the General's plea, a committee was provided with subscription books, and canvassed the audience for subscriptions

ANOTHER ALLIANCE WORKER.

Miss Jane Thompson, of Alliance, Ohio, rather an elderly lady, was introduced. She spoke in a firm and decided manner, giving a very brief history of the crusade movement, and declaring that the work would be continued till the liquor traffic shall be banished from the land, till not a drop of liquor shall be sold from the Pacific to the Atlantic. She referred to a resolution passed at the Ohio Convention, declaring that the women's crusade movement is a gospel missionary work to the inebriated, and argued that that was the best description that could be given of the work. Their mission was to the sons and husbands of the workers as well as to the saloon keepers. She closed her address by appealing to those ladies in the audience who had not yet joined the movement to do so at once, and by asking the gentlemen to give them a hearty support.

Mrs. Black then announced the following persons as the Committee on Publication, whose duty it will be to publish the proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form: Mrs. H. D. McGaw, Mrs. J. P. Logan, Mrs. E. E. Swift, Mr. L. S. Kaufman and Rev. J. W. Ellis.

"Rock of Ages" was then sung by the audience while standing, when a report was asked of the committee who were soliciting subscriptions for the temperance paper. Gen. Lane, Chairman, reported that they had obtained some subscriptions and a good many promises.

AN OIL CITY WORKER SPEAKS.

Mrs. Fulton, of Oil City, was called upon. She stated that her whole heart was in this work. She loved man because he was created in the image of God, and a pure, upright and honest man was an object to be venerated. But when he debased himself to the gutter by strong drink, he was unworthy the love of woman. She referred to the license law, stating that men had authorized the selling of liquor—a business which destroyed both the body and soul. A man who would apply for license she said was a rogue, a thief and a liar. She spoke of the leniency extended to the liquor dealers as shown by the officers of the law, and handled all such offending legal gentlemen without gloves. She was not in favor of bringing woman's rights into the Convention, but said she would like to have a vote before she died to aid in banishing liquor from the land.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis moved that the Rev. Dr. Swift, who was unable to deliver his speech, be requested to furnish it to the Committee on Publication in order that it be published in the pamphlet. The motion was carried.

Hon. James Black, from Lancaster, from whom was expected an address on "History of Temperance Reform" was unable to be present, and on motion Mr. L. S. Laufman was permitted to read a paper prepared on that theme.

EVENING SESSION.

After the usual devotional exercises, Mrs. Black announced that short speeches from the ladies of the different leagues would be in order.

Mrs. Williams of Oil City, on being called upon remarked that she did not come to talk, but would rather sit still and learn. She said the band in her place, Oil City, was a small one, yet they had accomplished something. She was surprised when the time came to renew their license to learn that there were thirty-two applications. She said there was not a man in the place who had courage enough to prosecute a rum seller. The women, however, now as they had begun, intended to continue until every saloon was closed. She said she felt as she came into the hall, although a stranger, she knew a warm welcome awaited her from the ladies of Pittsburgh. She only hoped they might carry home to Oil City some of the pure fire with which the ladies here were endowed. She thanked the ladies of Pittsburgh for the kindness extended to the delegation from Oil City.

Mr. Wm. A. Laverty, of Philadelphia, on being called on, came forward and wished that Philadelphia could be represented by an able person. He was sorry that Philadelphia had no delegate present. He was sure they could learn something if they were here. He was glad to see so many earnest women and thinking men. He said the entire business interest of the Commonwealth depended on them. He knew the power of women was supreme. In science they were making rapid strides, as indeed in every other department of life. It was woman who sent her sons and husband to save the country when rebellion broke out in our midst. Her achievements for the temperance cause were already manifesting themselves, and only let her continue in her warfare and her triumph over the liquor traffic will be sure He said there never could be erected in this free country a bastile to imprison praying women—no never there would arise such a storm of righteous indignation as would shake to the ground all such shackles to bind free communication between humanity and Divinity. The gentleman continued at some length, being frequently interrupted in his address by great applause.

Mrs. Reese, of Alliance, Ohio, was the next speaker. She offered an apology for using her manuscript, but want of time to properly prepare herself must be her excuse. Her address was characterized by the usual elegance and force of thought for which she is noted.

THE CRUSADER'S FIRST MEETING.

Mrs. Black then called upon Mr. Dermitt, who helped to inaugurate the movement in this city. He entertained the meeting for a short time, and closed his address by asking that the five ladies who attended the first meeting of the crusaders in this city to arise on the platform. Three of the ladies came forward amidst the most intense applause. They were Mrs. Mawhinney, Miss Haller and Mrs. Reese.

Miss Kate Leader, of Philadelphia, was next introduced, and read in fine style a number of temperance poems.

"THE THIRTY-THREE."

A call was then made for the thirty-three ladies who were imprisoned in the lock-up for street praying. The ladies all filed up on the stage, and arranging themselves in a semi-circle on the front part, sang the hymns they were singing when the officers arrested them and when they were on the way to the lock-up. During this little episode the audience was almost wild with enthusiasm.

Addresses were also made by Mrs. Banes, Mrs. McNeely, Mrs. Vanhorn, James Park, Jr., Miss Renwick, Thos. Rabe and Miss Haller.

A number of resolutions were also offerred, and after Mrs. Black's closing speech the Convention adjourned.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC POLITICAL MEETING IN PENN TOWNSHIP.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Penn township was held at Sandy Creek, on Wednesday evening last. There were over two hundred voters in attendance, and a brass band was brought out to furnish music for the occasion.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. D. Woolslayer to the chair, who stated that the object of gathering together was to discuss the nominations made by the Radical conventions, as great dissatisfaction was felt among all the Republican voters of the township. Great objection was had to the candidates of that district for the Legislature, Messrs. Sample and Christy, both being representatives of the North Side. It was clearly shown, too, that the workingmen had been excluded from the primary elections, and were thus defrauded out of a say in the nominations. Great debauchery and corrupt political wire-pulling characterized the primaries in many other respects also. The characters of some of the Legislative candidates was also a bitter pill to every honest Republican voter, and one that cannot be swallowed.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Leadbeater, who handled the Legislative candidates without gloves. He also spoke at some length of Gen. Negley's course in Congress strongly denouncing his action in the salary grab business.

Hon. Thos. Howard was present by invitation and spoke for about three quarters of an hour, showing up the corruption of the City Hall ring. He spoke of national, county and States affairs giving a thorough explanation of the plunders of the present exorbitant taxes. He also denounced the platform of the party.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howard's remarks resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of putting an independent citizen's ticket in the field and indorsing Mr. Howard as an independent candidate for Congress.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY REFUSE TO COME TO ITS RELIEF.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the Allegheny Valley railroad creditors a couple of weeks since, to confer with the Pennsylvania Company on the subject of the latter indorsing income bonds having twenty years to run, and bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of $6,400,000, being the sum total of the floating debt of the corporation, returned yesterday afternoon, without having been able to accomplish their mission. The Pennsylvania Company's officials refuse to do anything more than issue traffic bonds to the amount of the freight traffic between the two roads, which is supposed to be about $300,000 per annum.

This does not meet the views of the committee of creditors, and they will report adversely to the measure. It is said the cash value of these bonds would be but fifty cents on the dollar. It is quite probable the road will be allowed to go to sale.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court on Saturday a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Hugh McNeill, John Dean, James McBrier, Henry Volbrecht, Madison Bailey, M. Hubbell, Wm. Duncan & Bro., W. Duncan, trustee, J. A. Blackmore & Co., B. L. Wood, Frank Cornell, C. Claproth, F. Rensick, J. McPherson, R. Harberlin, G. Kroft, G. Halsing, J. M. Dies, J. Graham, D. Shaner, W. Nurse, H. Cornell, H. McLean, A. J. McCoy, J. H. Dies, T. C. Douglass, James Duncan, J. Duncan, W. Douglass, J. and J. B. Milboland, against Robert Cornell and Andrew Werling doing business in this city as Cornell & Werling. The liabilities of the firm are over $300,000, of which sum the petitioners claim $112,007 75 due them. The usual order was made and made returnable July 2nd.

JUDGMENT DAY.

Judge Stowe on Saturday meted out to the unfortunates arraigned in the Criminal Court, the following sentences:

William Henry, for stealing oats, twenty days to jail.

John Crail and Joseph Johnson, on some half dozen counts for larceny, three years each to the penitentiary.

John Evans, for stealing a pocket-book, to the same place one year.

John Bishop, burglary, three years.

James Morris, watch snatcher who robbed J. C. Marks, two years.

Winfield Maxwell, larceny and burglary four cases, a year on each.

Christy Bradford, larceny from Benj. Seanor, three years.

Peter Zwanzinger, larceny, six months.

Andy Johnson, snatching a lady's pocket book, Reform School five years.

Frank Marshall, stealing coal from trains, twenty days to jail.

John Kiskadden, stealing tobacco, Reform School.

WAS HE MURDERED?

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Capt. J. K. Buckley, at the Red Lion Hotel, in February, 1873. Buckley was found dead in bed, and it was supposed he had committed suicide. His father-in-law Mr. Jacob Shearer, a conducter on the Fort Wayne Railroad, feels confident that Captain Buckley was murdered. Dr. McKinney, of Beaver, also held to that opinion at the time the body was found.

THREE TELL TALE TELEGRAMS.

THE TEN PER CENT. PERSONAL TAX BILL—THE MYSTERY DISPATCHED AND CHRISTOPHER DISCOVERED THE FATHER—ASSESSOR PHELPS' PART—HUMPHRIES NONE THE LESS FAULTLESS.

The parties implicated in the origin and manipulation of the bill giving the City Treasurer power to create a horde of tax eaters to prey upon the workingmen of the city by charging them an additional ten per cent. for collecting, have all been endeavoring to shift the blame from themselves to another. City Treasurer Magee has repeatedly denied that he had anything whatever to do with the matter, but quickly following his denial come copies of several telegrams, taken from the original documents, which positively prove him the father of the bill. The telegrams were furnished the Sunday Leader by responsible parties who cannot be challenged. Below are copies of two of the dispatches, fac similes of the originals, except in the case of the words italicized.

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1873.
[Received at 12:10.]

To H. H. McCormick:—Pass more speedy collection of tax-bill under suspension today if you can. It is *my* bill, and very important.
C. L. MAGEE.

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1873.

R. W. Mackey:—Have McCormick pass *my* tax-bill in House to-day—very important to me. Some Board of Revision members have telegraphed to stop it on account of McCarthy's election.
C. L. MAGEE.

From the second dispatch it will be seen that the discovered Christopher's anxiety to have the bill passed was very great and he asked the help of Mackey to rush it through. But while the documents show Christie to be the father of the bill that following shows that Assessor Phelps also had a finger in the pie.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.

To Hon. H. H. McCormick:—The Board of Revision passed a resolution this morning instructing the President and Secretary to telegraph the Governor to sign an act for the more safe and speedy collection of taxes in the city of Pittsburgh, with the section in reference to the Board of Revision, and also to telegraph you to urge the passage of the same as it has passed the Senate.
THOS. H. PHELPS,
Sec'y. of Rev.

But while a full measure of censure is meeted out to these worthies, the tax-payer should remember that Senator Humphries and Speaker McCormick are equally in fault. To carry out the analogy the former is just as surely the mother of the bill, having sneaked it through the Senate while Speaker McCormick saw it safely delivered in the House. Tax-payers should remember Mr. Humphries' part in the transaction at the coming election.

IMPORTANT TRADE MARK DECISION.

The case of Cochran Fleming, doing business under the name of Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., against Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, has recently been decided by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in favor of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff charged the defendant with imitating and infringing his label or trade mark for the "Dr. C. McLean celebrated liver pill," and the decision of the court fully sustains the charge, and declares that Dr. J. H. McLean was guilty of violating the plaintiff's trade mark; and the decree of the court perpetually enjoins the defendant from further using the lable which he had used prior to the commencement of the suit, or any label in imitation of or resembling those of plaintiff.

The court further decrees that the defendant account to plaintiff for all damages sustained by him since November, 1870.

CARPETING
For Spring, 1874.
The New Colorings,
The Best Styles,
The Lowest Prices,
Axminsters, Wiltons,
Brussels, Tapestry,
Three-Ply, Ingrains,
From $5 00 down to 25 cents per yard.
Liberal Discounts
TO CASH BUYERS.
McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
Next Building to United States Custom House and Postoffice.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.
9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.
70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.
20 ACRES, 14 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $[illegible] to $1,200 per acre.
8 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $[illegible] to $40,000.
8 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar[illegible] grounds: $[illegible] each.
FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashcheaux, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth avenue.

D. KINZER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Leather & Shoe Findings,
TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of
BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS
Of every description, has removed to
No. 50 Smithfield Street.
N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand
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Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
w-s&W

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS'
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Samaritan Remedies.
ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.
SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT.
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Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift
The most reliable Remedies in use,
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JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 30 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and Circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 104 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.
WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY
Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.
PRICE $2.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists, 266 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER
386 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.— Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
260 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE
Happy relief or young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct, and professional skill.
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HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve!
THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING AGENT EVER DISCOVERED.
The wonderful celerity with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with other soothing and curative emolients
HEALS THE MOST VIRULENT SORES AND ULCERS
is something akin to the marvelous.
It is with pride that the proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that
PHYSICIANS GIVE IT THE HIGHEST MEAD OF PRAISE,
nd use it and prescribe it in their practice.
POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND
CARBOLIC SALVE positively cures the worst sores.
CARBOLIC SALVE positively allays the pain of burns
CARBOLIC SALVE cures all cutaneous eruptions.
CARBOLIC SALVE removes pimples and blotches.
CARBOLIC SALVE will cure cuts and bruises.
CARBOLIC SALVE stands at the head of all Salves, Ointments or other Healing Compounds, and HAS ACHIEVED A GREATER REPUTATION AND HAS A LARGER SALE than any other similar preparation of contemporaneous invention.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
ju27-1mW 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

THE PATENT WELCOME HAY RAKE.
No farmer should be without a sulky rake, and he should buy the best. There is but little difference in the price, but a great difference in their performance. A poor rake is dear at any price, as it soon exhausts the strength and patience of the driver by the hard work required to operate it. The WELCOME RAKE is, in many respects, superior to all others, but especially in the ease with which it is handled. Other rakes require strong men and hard labor to work them, but the Welcome is so easily handled that an aged man a mere lad or a delicate woman can work it with ease. Orders addressed to the subscriber, at 319 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., or at the works at COLUMBIANA, O, filled with dispatch.
ju27-3tW W. W. WALLACE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 50 acres, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. Improvements—house with 8 rooms and cellar, frame barn, spring house and granery, good water, orchard 250 peach, 250 apple trees, pear, cherry, quince and other small fruit. The land is underlaid with coal. Price $6,500; if paid cash, $6,000. Stock, farming tools and crop can be bought reasonable. Possession can be given in a short time. Address CHARLES FRIEDRICKS, near Small's blacksmith shop, 3 miles from Beaver, 3 miles from Beaver Falls, 3½ miles from Rochester. ma23-2mW

POTATO BUGS.—NOTHING SUPERIOR to the CARBOLATE POWDER as a remedy against the destructive influences of the Potato Bug. It is not only fatal to the bugs, but is advantageous to the growth of plants, being composed in part of lime, magnesia, carbolic acid, &c. It is easily applied, and is the cheapest remedy extant. This valuable powder is manufactured by the Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.
ju15 1mW

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPTCY!
N. WHITING & CO., AUCTIONEERS
The stock of a New York Wholesale House at Auction.
Important to the Trade & Public.
Over $128,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION!
Great Bankrupt Sale of DRY GOODS at the large and spacious store, No. 124 WOOD STREET, near Fifth avenue, commencing on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874,
A large consignment of foreign and domestic dry goods, consisting of West of England, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Cloth of all shades and colors, French, English and Scotch Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Fur-back Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley, Cashmere, Queensland, Ottoman, Lace and other fashionable and desirable Shawls. DRESS GOODS in great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all-wool Merinos, Delaines, Sateen Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens and fine Plush Suitings, Prints, bleached and unbleached Cottons from one to three yards wide, a large line of English and American Blankets, Flannels, ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well-selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings, Rugs, &c., Damask and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, Napkins, Turkey Red, &c., from medium to finest imported, Marseilles and Turkish Quilts, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.
Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit all, for CASH.
Sale will commence daily at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. ju20-1md&ju27-1mW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.
GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only reliable gift distribution in the country.
$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS,
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
166th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE
To be drawn MONDAY, August 10, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100
One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

LAST CHANCE
FOR AN
EASY FORTUNE!!
FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENUTCKY
JULY 31, 1874.
LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash	$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets or information address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.
Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.
Capital Prize, $50,000!
10,280 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50.
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $[illegible], and [illegible] Prizes, amounting [illegible]. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
ap9-eod&Wly BOX 2446, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Save Fifty Dollars!
THE NEW FLORENCE.
PRICE, $20 below } any other first-class
VALUE, $30 above } Sewing Machine.
SAVED, $50 by buying the Florence.
Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs & dealers
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence,
Mass., or to S. McCain & Co.,
8 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.
ap18-3mosW

How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

POLITICAL.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

HON. W. H. H. BINGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Final Adjournment of the Rhode Island Legislature.

NO UNITED STATES SENATOR CHOSEN

MONTPELIER, VT., June 25.—A Democratic Convention to nominate State officers was held to-day. Hon. Geo. L. Waterman presided.

The Convention nominated for Governor Hon. W. H. H. Bingham; for Lieut. Governor, Henry Chase; for Treasurer Otis Chamberlin.

Resolutions were adopted renewing devotion to the Democratic party, favoring the repeal of the prohibitory law and the adoption of a stringent license law, and hailing with joy the prospect of an early completion of the Caughnawga Canal as beneficial alike to the farmer, manufacturer, producer and consumer.

The Convention was unusually well attended.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.—Two more ballots were taken to-day, the final one being as follows: Burnside, 42; Dixon, 26; Bristow, 19; scattering, 16. The Assembly then adjourned until January.

FORT WAYNE, June 27.—The Democratic County Convention held here to-day was the most exciting ever held in this county. After a severe struggle between the friends of the numerous candidates, Hon. R. C. Bell was nominated for State Senator, Mahlon Heller and Patrick Horne for Representatives, James Borden for Criminal Judge, and Wm. T. Abbott for Auditor. As the Democrats have a large majority in the county the above gentlemen undoubtedly will be elected. A meeting of Delegates for the Ninth District of Indiana will be held in this city on Wednesday, July 1st.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Bill in Equity.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Some time ago, Jerome B. Bingham filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court praying to have Charles H. Luddington, Henry H. Barling and Abner K. Davis restrained from interfering with him in the exercise of his legal rights as a receiver of the Milwaukee and Lake Superior railroad. The defendants put in an objection that the bill was defective in not making the railroad company parties with the defendants also. Judge Woodruff to-day filed a decision sustaining the defendants' objections and dismissing the bill.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad have ratified the agreement entered into with the Erie Railroad Company, May 6th. The indentures bind the Atlantic and Great Western Company to the Erie for ninety-nine years from the 1st of May, and the property of the Atlantic and Great Western Company is sold to the Erie Company, the actual value of the same to be credited to the Atlantic and Great Western Company on account of bills for labor, materials, &c., to be paid by the Erie Company under this agreement. The accounts to be paid by the Erie Company are: For supplies to the 31st of March, $310,727; due on March pay-rolls, $109,535; due on April pay-rolls, $192,535; due on April supplies, $110,000; due for personal injuries, $8,000; due for personal injuries in suits, $69,401. Total, $800,000.

OHIO.

Trouble Among the Miners at Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, June 25.—The trouble among the coal miners in the Hocking valley still continues, but is transferred from Nelsonville to New Straitsville. A report comes from Straitville to-night that last night, a number of union coal miners captured some of the men who had agreed to go to work, and placing ropes around their necks threw the opposite ends over tree limbs, compelling the men to disclose the conversation between them and operators under a threat of death by hanging.

It is thought it may yet be necessary to call out the militia to suppress and prevent further demonstrations of this kind. J. D. Clark, a Straitsville operator, is said to have told the miners he preferred giving employment to white men, if they would accept situations at five per cent. per ton, and that seventy-five men had signed contracts to work. He will, it is reported, start for Memphis to-night to secure colored miners. About ninety colored men have been put to work in Peter Hayden's mines at Haydenville, and are doing good work.

CLEVELAND.

The Sangerfest.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Heavy showers this afternoon somewhat lessened the attendance at the Sangerfest matinee. The hall, however, was comfortably full. The entertainment was very fine. The singing of Madame Lucca and of Mr. A. Sohst of New York was excellent and heartily applauded. The former in response to an encore sang "Home, Sweet Home," in a touching manner. One of the most interesting and enjoyable features of the entertainment was the singing by one hundred and fifty scholars of the public schools, under the direction of Prof. N. Cole Stewart. The rendition of the National hymn, "Star Spangled Banner," and "The Watch on the Rhein," the latter in German, was especially good. The second grand concert of the fest was given this evening. The attendance was large, fully 10,000 persons being present. The concert was a complete success. Madame Lucca concluded her engagements in the country at this concetr and will sail for Europe next Monday.

THE RECENT STORM.

Thirty-two Lives Lost in New Brunswick—Great Damage to Shipping.

BATHURST, June 26.—The gale of last week resulted in the loss of thirty-two lives along the eastern coast of New Brunswick, nineteen being fishermen. Four barks and nine schooners were stranded, and about thirty fishing boats wrecked.

EIGHT PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—During the storm yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck a man at Circleville, Ohio, a woman at Huntington, West Virginia, two young men at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the Postmaster at Marion, Indiana, and three persons near Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The National Sængerfest, at Cleveland, closed on Saturday with a grand picnic at the Northern Ohio Fair grounds. About 5,000 people attended. Everything passed off quietly.

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

Consultation Between Beecher and His Friends.

GENUINENESS OF THAT APOLOGETIC LETTER DENIED

NEW YORK, June 25.—Among the documents which Theodore Tilton includes in his long open letter to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon on what is known as the Beecher and Tilton scandal is the following, under date of May 1, 1874.

HENRY WARD BEECHER: Sir—Mr. T. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disapprovals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me with my family to Europe for a term of years. The occasion compels me to state explicitly, that so long as life and self respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any presents or other favors at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I will spare you the statement of it. Yours truly.

THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton follows this with reference to what he declares the fact that although he had received from the clerk of Plymouth Church, on the 18th of May, a communication announcing that his (Tilton's) offer to apper for trial had been read by Rev. Mr. Holliday, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and submitted to the Examining Committee, by whom it had been rejected. Mr. Holliday had, some forty days afterward, emphatically denied, to several newspaper reporters, that such offer had ever been received, and branded the whole story as false from beginning to end. Rev. Dr. Bacon having in his speech characterized Mr. Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and referred to Mr. Tilton as a dog and knave, leading the public to infer that the latter was in some way a creature of Mr. Beecher's bounty.

Mr. Tilton states he called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness of the statement, and insisted on its correction by either that gentleman or himself. Mr. Tilton closes his letter to Rev. Dr. Bacon, as follows, "If the public have heretofore considered my silence as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in the just forbearance which I felt morally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology, but my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated to my injury by its author or his agents. This violation has been multitudinous, and they threaten to multiply it in the future, forcing me to protect myself against them in advance, particularly against the cunning devices of the clerk of the church, who, acting as attorney, appears to be conducting this business against me, as if it were a case at law.

Had the fair spirit which I had a right to expect from Plymouth Church, at least for its pastor's sake, been shown toward me, I would have continued to rest in silence on Mr. Beecher's apology, and never, during the remainder of my life, would I have permitted any public word of mine to allude to the offense or the offender, but the injurious measures which the author of this apology has since permitted his church to take against me without protest on his part, involving gross injuries to me which have been greatly aggravated by your writings. They have put me before my countrymen in the character of a base and bad man, a character which I trust is foreign to my nature and life. Under the accumulating weight of this odium, unjustly bestowed on me, neither patience nor charity can demand that I keep silent.'

CELEBRATION OF BEECHER'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Beecher is now on his farm at Peekskill, and to day the children, teachers and friends of Plymouth Sunday School go there to congratulate their pastor on the occurrence of the sixty-first anniversary of his birthday.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A copy of Theodore Tilton's extraordinary letter re-opening the Plymouth Church scandal, was sent by a special messenger yesterday to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, now on his farm at Peekskill, early in the day. Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, with Thomas G. Sherman, a lawyer, in the management of Plymouth Church, with reference to the scandal, came to this city, and when asked what he thought of the new phase of the scandal, he replied that he could give no opinion, but supposed Tilton's letter could be answered satisfactorily if it should be deemed necessary. He went to the office of Mr. Sherman, with whom he had an interview of several hours. Mr. Sherman subsequently said he did not believe Tilton's allegations of Beecher's guilt. The usual Plymouth Church prayer meeting will be held this evening, and in accordance with the manual, a business meeting will be held after it.

A dispatch from Peekskill states that Henry Ward Beecher, in answer to a query as to what course he will pursue in view of the recent statement of Tilton, says he will not break the silence he has hitherto observed.

BEECHER INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Beecher was present at the weekly prayer meeting of Plymouth Church this evening. The proceedings were of the usual devotional character, and no reference whatever was made to the Tilton letter. After the meeting, Beecher, in a conversation with a reporter, said he had at present no intention of saying anything in reply to recent statements. He had a large pastorate under his charge, and had no time for personal controversies. If, however, Examiners of Plymouth Church should decide that it would be well for him to speak out in regard to the recent letter he would do so without hesitation.

NEW YORK, June 27.—At a consultation on the Tilton letter last evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and several friends, Mr. Beecher is reported to have said that personally he was opposed to saying anything publicly in reply to Tilton's charges. He believed the only effect of utterance would be to prolong the discussion of the case, while, if silence was preserved, the end would be speedily reached. He assured the gentlemen that his bearing toward the silent policy was in no way caused by any fear of consequences to himself by discussion. His desire was simply to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as possible. He knew by speaking he could end the matter so far as he was personally concerned, but he also thought that continued silence on his part would shortly have the same effect, and, entertaining that opinion, he could see nothing to be gained by any demonstration.

Prof. Raymond admired the forbearance Beecher had all along exhibited in this matter and was sure the congregation did the same, but he thought it questionable whether forbearance had not now ceased to be a virtue. It was, he knew a Christian duty to be magnanimous, but the question in his mind was whether pusilanimity and magnanimity were convertible terms in this connection.

Mr. Shearman, a lawyer and clerk of the church, said that, if it were necessary to say anything in reply to Tilton, it could be said very briefly. The whole matter was involved in an apologetic letter, and he thought that all that was necessary was to show, as could be easily done, that the letter cited by Tilton was never written by Beecher, and that nothing resembling it exists. Beecher then remarked they would all be in better condition to determine what ought to be done a week hence, and since he saw no immediate necessity for action, he thought it would be just as well to give the question a week's calm consideration before determining anything. In that spirit the council dissolved.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN TRIP.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist whom Tilton speaks of in connection with the proposition to raise means to send himself and family to Europe for a few years has been interviewed. Mr. Carpenter says that a few days after the adjournment of council, I had occasion to call upon Beecher at his house in connection with a matter wholly disconnected from this scandal. In the course of some friendly conversation, I mentioned the fact to Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book in which he had been engaged for a year. I added that the excitement of the council had depressed him considerably, and that I, in common with several of his friends wished he could go to Europe.

Mr. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply to that, recent business embarrassments stood in the way, to which Beecher answered that if Tilton desired to go means would be provided. I did not understand from anything said by Beecher that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only came up incidentally. I had not gone to speak to Beecher on this subject and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Tilton what Beecher had said, and it enraged him greatly, although it was a long time afterward that I learned he had written to Beecher about the thing.

BEECHER PREACHES HIS LAST SERMON YESTERDAY PREPARATORY TO HIS SUMMER VACATION.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Perhaps the largest congregation that ever was seen in Plymouth Church attended this morning, announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his summer vacation.

After the regular introductory service, Beecher read the fifty-fourth chapter of Isaiah, taking as his text his sermon from the fifth verse thereof. From the beginning to the close of the discourse, the greatest attention was paid. Regular attendants were well pleased, and the crowd of curious heard a good sermon, but looked somewhat disappointed. There was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton.

When the services were over, members of Plymouth Church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform whereon Beecher stood, and a general hand-shaking, which continued for some time, took place. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently the "thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shaken the hands of all who could get within reach, and had listened in the meantime to the kind expressions of those more distant, Mr. Beecher left the church.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA.

BANISHMENT OF GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

LONDON, June 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette has information that the Czar has sentenced his nephew, Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds, to banishment for life to Caucasus, and deprived him of the cross of St George bestowed for achievements in the Kniva campaign.

RUMORED SEIZURE OF THE RUSSIAN ENVOY.

A St. Petersburgh dispatch says there are alarming rumors in Central Asia. One is that Ameer of Kashgar has seized the Russian Envoy, and concentrated ten thousand troops on the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

PARIS, June 27—The newspapers, Nineteenth Century and Ruppel, suspended for an attack on the existing Government, have re-appeared.

TORONTO, June 27.—The Common Council of Simcoe, last night passed strong resolutions in favor of the Huron and Ontario ship canal.

BUENOS AYRES, June 27.—Sener Saimiento, upon his retirement from the Presidency of the Argentine Confederation will be appointed a Minister to Washington.

CANADA.

CONVENTION TO PREMTOE EMIGRATION.

MONTREAL, June 26.—About five thousand delegates, including several from the United States and their friends, were present at the French-Canadian Convention yesterday. Judge Coursal presided. The report on replies to questions put by the Commissioner on Organization to Candian Societies in the United States was submitted. It alludes to the large emigration to that country during the past twenty-five years, numbering, it is estimated 500,000. It is urged that their return would place Quebec at the head of the Confederation. The object of the Convention is to devise means for insuring their return, and generous legislation to this end is urged, including grants of land and free passage from the United States. The resolution asking amnesty for Reil was tabled.

SPAIN.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

MADRID, June 28.—Gen. Concha, in the midst of a terrible storm, surprised the positions of Quruenain, Abarzuga and Qadal, which were defended by eight batallions. The engagement lasted an hour. The Republicans had a few killed, and their wounded number about a hundred. The Carlist losses were heavy. Abarzuga is a point of the utmost importance, as it commands a defile leading to Los Amezumas. The Carlists will probably be forced to retire into the province of Alava, west of Navarre. Orders have been issued from Carlist headquarters directing all generals to carry on the war hereafter without a truce or parley. Gen. Concha, on the contrary, in a general order, tells the national troops not to make reprisals, and declared that it is their mission to conquer, not to exterminate.

TURKEY.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday.

ROME.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

ROME, June 28.—Bishop Devenger, of the American pilgrims party, has left this city for Vienna. It is announced that the pilgrimage will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over 500 Americans will participate.

THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Leavenworth Times says: Mail advices from Dodge City, Kansas, confirm telegraphic reports that the Indians in that vicinity have assumed a hostile attitude, and are murdering citizens and depredating upon property. They killed a man named Warren near Mulberry Creek, took his entire scalp off. Two hunters were killed at Doby Wells, four soldiers at Camp Supply were wounded and a lot of stock run off. The party leading the citizens of Dodge City, including Hon. James Haurahan, J. Riney, J. Lofard, "Red" Clark and W. E. Taylor, who started for the Canadian river in Texas on the 7th inst., were attacked at Sharp Creek, seventy-five miles from Dodge City. All their stock were captured, and it is feared the whole party was murdered, as nothing can be heard of them. Tom Wallace and a man named Dudley were killed near the Canadian river. Several wagons that should have arrived from the Canadian river some days ago have not been heard from. Lieut. Kendall, with a squad of eighteen soldiers, is out scouting for the murderous red skins.

THE AROUSED TAXPAYERS.

EAST LIBERTY MEETING.

An immense meeting of the outraged citizens of the East End was held on Penn avenue, opposite Liberty Hall, Friday evening.

Dr. A. J. Davis read the call for the meeting and then called on Judge Mellon.

The Judge said they all knew what they had met for; if they did not know they felt what it was for. Said he, you all felt heretofore that it was a satisfaction to know that you were property holders. It was a satisfaction to know that you held the title deeds to property, but now that pleasure is denied you. You now know that you are only tenants, that your servants are the owners. What brought this upon you? Why, going in debt, by the recklessness of those who attend to your business and are your masters.

OFFICES CREATED.

Offices have been created merely to spend money. Why, a short time ago a curb stone inspector was appointed at $1,800 per year. Another man regulates the city clock at a salary of $1,000 per year, and when no other plan to spend shows itself, a blatherskite gets up an investigation and a bill of $200 or $300 is run up to pay a stenographer for reporting this nonsense. Its a hard thing to make people take an interest in calling their dishonest servants to account. You are told by politicians that only the rich object to pay taxes. I heard a politician say the other day that this tax flurry would soon blow over, but you must understand that if you are poor, you are taxed according to your means. We must pay the debt already contracted, but let us organize and stop the leak. If you show by united action that you intend to stand up for your rights you will soon see how easily you can wipe out the debt, and then be careful how you let another set of public leeches be fastened upon you to drain the life-blood that makes Pittsburgh what it is.

Col. J. K. Kerr was the next Speaker. Said he: I need not tell you that the occasion is a proper one. You feel it, the emergency is one that you realize by your pockets. You are called on to say whether the property you have accumulated by years of hard toil is to be swallowed up by a band of robbers. Why this little town of Pittsburgh has a civil list of $487,000, enough to run the State. Chicago, a city three times as large, only pays $90,000. And her public edifices far surpass the uncouth pile of brick which has cost you nearly a million dollars. Will you stand it? I know you won't. You are wakened up, and instead of the crowd of six or eight hundred people here to-night there will be as many thousand to weigh the case of those who inspect your milk, butter, etc., at salaries ranging from one to four thousand dollars per year, on the next night of our meeting.

The time has come when the Ring must be thrown out of office and the civil list be cut down to $90,000 yer year. This was the first reform inaugurated after Tweed & Co. were ejected from the government of New York. If you can show how our expenses have grown from 1861 to 1874 from $15,000 in 1861 to $487,000 in 1874, honestly grown, you can go home and say your prayers with a better spirit of resignation than I can.

It will not do for us to hesitate in this matter. We must strangle the thing at once. I know a man who told me he had worked for years to get a house of his own and save rent. He at length succeeded and then the Ring charged him six hundred and twenty-five dollars a year rent, a higher rent than he had ever paid when he had no house. Let me tell you your citizens will be driven away; your manufacturing establishments which have built your city will be forced to close, and desolation will reign supreme. To avert this you must take the bull by the horns and drive this infamous Ring from power. The speaker then read a list of salaries paid from 1861 to 1874, and showed how the increase had been brought about to make places for tools and relations of a "royal" family who had assumed control of the destinies of the city.

HON. THOS. HOWARD

was next called on. He showed how a few years ago the King of the Ring had laid his schemes to enrich himself and his poor relations and how he had succeeded until you now have a bonded debt of $12,000,000 on a population of 130,000 four times greater in proportion to population than the debt of Cincinnati—and fifty per cent. greater in the same proportion than that of Philadelphia which is considered excessively burdened.

To pay off this debt would require ninety dollars per head of the population, adults and infants. In Philadelphia, where the people consider themselves terribly taxridden, the debt is only sixty dollars per head.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DEBT.

Who has been the master magician, able to accomplish this great work? 'Squire Steel.

A Voice—How does he spell his name?

Another Voice—How much was stolen of this amount?

Probably one-half. Steel and Phillips then created the City Hall Commission. They told us it was to cost $260,000. The second year they called for $200,000 more, and now it has cost nearly a million, and the city does not own it yet. What did they do with that money? [A voice—Put it into their breeches·] I don't call it stealing, but so far as the results are concerned it amounts to pretty much the same thing.

Many of you have seen the elegant City Hall in Chicago and know it to be far superior to this in every respect and yet it only cost $420,000, and it is finished while ours is still incomplete. Can any of you knowing these things for a moment doubt that rascality has characterized the doings of the Commission?

Any competent architect will tell you that $350,000 will put up a better structure than ours, and still we don't own it.

Again, let us look for a moment at the enormous increase of salaries and we may be able to account for another portion of the incubus upon us. A few years ago it cost is $1,200 for engineering now it costs us $35,000, and a strong able bodied man is hired at high wages to stand in City Hall and tell you that in a certain place in the building you will find

MY BROTHER CHRISTIE MAGEE.

Sometime ago Christie got a little bill passed through the Legislature giving him power to appoint thirty-seven men to collect personal taxes, who were to be his pimps and tools to do his dirty work in every ward, and grind the face of every poor man in the city with the extortion of ten per cent. additional tax in revenge for his not having property so they could bleed him still more copiously.

This being met with a righteous roar of indignation they then attempted to saddle the responsibility upon poor Miles Humphrey. When this failed the next best thing was to saddle it upon Speaker McCormick, but unfortunately for Christie, McCormick can show telegrams urging him to have the bill passed in haste as it was a very important measure. So you see, Christie must father it.

The speaker then made a damaging exhibit of the increase in the sum total of salaries, and showed how the number of hours for work had been reduced so that a host of new clerks had to be employed to get through the work. He next turned his attention to

LITTLE BIGELOW,

and first photographed his appearance and character. Said he, Little Tommy was chosen as solicitor because he was handy when an opinion was wanted. This pleasant little boy without any beard on his chin was far better for the purposes of the Ring than Mr. Slagle, because the latter was too much of a man for their purposes, and had a will of his own. They then raised his salary because it was a peculiarity of the family. To be sure it costs from $25,000 to $30,000 a year for extra advice when Tommy gets into a quandary, but what of that, ain't Tommy a nephew of the Royal family, and you know they must all be provided for. Then comes Tom Phelps, a sort of side arrangement belonging to the same family. He is paid in all $3,000 per year to insult tax payers. The scenes that daily transpire in that office are not to be equaled under the most despotic government in Europe.

I do not believe in making this a political issue, but you must be very careful to chalk every man who has in any manner been identified with this outrageous swindling. This device of raising assessments has all been for the purpose of evading the provisions of the new Constitution which limits our debt to seven per cent. of the property valuation. This provision, section 8 of this instrument you must plant your foot upon and there stand firmly. In order to evade this provision in the constitution, that thing, (pointing to Dr. Besse) has been assessing farming land at $12,000 per ace, (a voice give him hell) you want to elect men assessors who are not only honest but who have got common sense. Our taxes are now so high that they amount to confiscation. The tax on the Winebiddle farm amounts to fifty dollars per acre, and the land has been assessed by such a thing as that Besse. Land is taxed ad valorem for fire taxes, one of the most monstrous things ever heard of. Taxes should be levied according to the productiveness of property. The speaker then gave an instance of a farm in the neighborhood, the taxes on which were $2 400 and the income $1,000 per year. This, said the speaker, amounts to confiscation, and is

NOTHING BUT DAMNABLE ROBBERY.

The speaker then advised all present to cull their candidates carefully and if they did not suit he intimated that a third party might produce the desired effect.

Col. Kerr moved for the appointment of a business committee of nine to prepare business for another meeting to be held on next Friday night at the same place, which passed unanimously, though the committee were not named last night.

A committee, who had been appointed previously, consisting of Judge Mellon, John Beacher, Joseph Ganster, Alex King and L. K. Burd, then reported the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of affairs it is the duty of Councils to stop the issue of any more bonds, and to contract no more debts, and to stop all unnecessary expenditures, and unnecessary officers and officials should be loped off, and large salaries reduced to the dimensions for which other equally competent parties can be had to perform the services. Also, that a new policy of vigorous retrenchment should be inaugurated and continued with a view to lessen the present excessive tax burdens, and every Councilman, or city official or candidate for office who does not cordially support this new policy by word and deed shall be regarded as our common enemy.

Resolved, that we pledge ourselves to cooperate in the work of removing the causes which have brought about such serious financial embarrassments upon our city and such grievons oppression upon its taxable inhabitants.

Resolved, That a permanent organization be formed, to be known as the East End tax-payers protective Union to act with other organizations throughout the city similar in their object.

Resolved, that a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to receive members to the Union and prepare a constitution and by laws and procure a place for regular meetings.

David Bruce, Esq., was next introduced. His speech was brief but to the point, and abounded in logic and good advice. He said the meeting could not be considered a party one, as he noticed the speakers belonged to both parties. Judge Mellon, he said, walked as though he had just got rid of the gyves, and he (the speaker) supposed he had been astride of the fence for a year or two.

He said the people were much to blame in this matter. For the last fifteen years you have seen this evil grow, but as long as times were prosperous you persistently refused to apply the remedy. The Ring grew in power, and as you were apathetic, they year by year tightened the coils around you, and being omnipotent in the Legislature, soon were in a condition to bid you defiance. You saw this thing grow year by year, and never opened your mouths, until such cases as Kitty Roup's opened your eyes to the enormity of the outrages perpetrated upon you, rich and poor alike. He then gave a history of the consolidation act, and showed how Alleghenians who had spirit enough to resist at the proper time were spared the burdens that had been imposed upon the East End.

WILLIAM CLOACA.

He then traced the history of the great Equalizer, whom he called a great prophet that arose to tell the Ring how they could replenish their empty coffers. This man he said roamed around the city daily (for that matter nightly) and in his wanderings discovered the great iniquity equalization, by which you are now assessed for farming land $12,000 per acre, and now the night birds refrain,

WHIP POOR WILL,

as he flies over the desolated rural district is ominous of the fate awaiting the great equalizer.

The only thing left for you is to clear out the Ring and prevent their further depredations by breaking Steel's back which is the Ring's back.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's speech Dr. Besse arose and attempted a justification of his conduct.

After a harangue of some ten minutes, the purport of which no one understood, the crowd became clamorous to hear Tom Collins and the Dr. was forced to subside.

STILL ANOTHER PROTEST.

Another large meeting of South Side tax-payers was held in Ormond Hall, Carson street, South Side on Saturday night. Mr. Job Wareham presided, with Messrs. John P. Heisel, Esq., and Martin B. Leisser, Secretaries.

Notwithstanding many of the business men of the South Side were unable to attend, in consequence of Saturday night being the busiest of the week, the hall was densely packed and so uncomfortably warm that to accomplish any business was well nigh impossible.

But little speech-making was done, but an air of determination to resist the encroachments of "equalizers" and Ring plunderers was plainly visible in every thing that was said.

A committee of two from each South Side ward was appointed to concert measures to test legally the validity of the Consolidation Act, and also to inquire into the justice of the measures inaugurated to make the South Side pay a part of the old city debt.

A committee was also appointed to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of South Side tax-payers upon the situation.

Remarks were made by the gentlemen named: Alderman Philip Hoerr and others, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next, when definite action will be taken on the subject.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COMPLETE LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SENATORIAL.

42d district—Malcolm Hay.
43d district—Daniel O. Barr.
44th district—John B. Guthrie.
45th district—John P. Heisel.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1st district—James H. Stewart, W. S. Reno, Jos. S. Lare.
2d district—M. F. Cassidy, John Freyvogle.
3d district—J. H. Callahan.
4th district—J. P. Cunningham, T. G. O'Leary, P. Foley, Chas. Melling.
5th district—J. S. Bonnett, Henry Large.
6th district—Daniel M'Curdy, E. Eichenlaub.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Martin Shay plead nolle contendre to a charge of larceny and reception of stolen goods. John Loutenschlager, prosecutor.

John Bush was found guilty of a nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog, charged by Mary Brown.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Daw, charged with assault and battery, a nolle prosequi was allowed and the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Daw, paid the cost.

Alfred Morton was acquitted on the charge of larceny preferred by Matthew Cavenaugh.

Henry Buchanan and Samuel Pierce were convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of David Hockins, but were recommended to the mercy of the Court.

William Irwin was found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Bernard Stoll.

J. O'Brien alias Bishop, indicted on oath of J. N. Gallagher, for entertaining a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Verdict of guilty as to the third count, and not guilty as to the other two.

Margaret Bothwell was acquitted of a chorge of larceny of a coat, on oath of Wm. McCarty.

The jury were out in the case of William Shadwick charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods by J. B. Leo.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Butler county. After agreement on motion for injunction against Joseph Salisbury et al., order made continuing further hearing without a day. Schoyer for, Purviance contra.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. A. Swartz, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented. Referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

James McGovern vs. steam tug "Tom Rees," in admiralty. Thomas Patterson, pilot, allowed to intervene.

Isaac A. Reed vs. steam tug "Leopard," in admiralty. Libel for materials furnished was filed; amount of claim $246 29; attachment and monition ordered. Thos. Muse, pilot, was also allowed to intervene; claim $7,394.

The "Leopard" was seized at her moorings near Temperanceville, by the U. S. Marshal yesterday morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Thomas Shadwick, charged with receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

In the case of Charles Brown, Harrison Giles and Benjamin Brown, charged by John Moody with assault and battery, a nolle pros was allowed on payment of costs.

Francis Foster, charged by David Foster with larceny, was acquitted.

John Collins, charged with entering August Trautville's saloon with intent to commit a felony, was acquitted.

Edward Nau and Joseph Henry were tried on a charge of larceny preferred by John Gawly. Nau was acquitted, and Henry found guilty and recommended to mercy.

In the case of Thomas McCann, indicted for the larceny of five hundred feet of lumber, valued at $2 per hundred feet, and one hundred feet of oak rails, valued at $20 per hundred feet, belonging to Thomas F. Stewart, the Court allowed a nolle prosequi, it appearing that the defendant was acting under the direction of his employer, who claimed property in the articles taken.

John Brown, charged by John Merriman with illegal liquor selling, was acquitted.

John Bischoff, charged by Erhardt Speck with burglary, entering a building with felonious intent, and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty to the third count.

Mary Coslo, of South Fayette township, plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

A nolle prosequi was allowed in the case of Patrick Kelly and Robert Mathews, charged by Michael Fallon with horse stealing.

Cornelius Dougherty and Peter McGlone were found guilty of assault and battery with intent to rob James Mackrell.

Surety and abandonment cases will be disposed of to-day.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Russell, bankrupt, Erie county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was presented and approved, and sale confirmed.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., creditor vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtors. Order granted restraining John Huckenstein et al., from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

Christian Osed, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens, except that of J. S. Lloyd.

S. B. Kennedy, creditor, vs. Robins & Brereton, debtor, Warren county. Argument on motion for injunction. Raymond for, Watson contra. Register Shaffer appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

W. H. Buell, creditor, vs. A. H. Cook, debtor. Pittsburgh. Answer to petition in bankruptcy presented and order made for trial by jury at October term, 1874, at Pittsburgh.

Irwin & McCauslin vs. steamboat Little Giant," in admiralty. Libel for supplies furnished amounting to $94 31 filled, and attachment and monition ordered and made returnable on the 14th prox.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The day was occupied in the hearing of surety and desertion cases.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett.

Lizzie Eckle applied for a divorce from Smith C. Eckle. Alleged cause, cruel treatment.

J. M. Faas applied for a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue on County Controller Warner. A contract was made with Harry Woods, formerly Sheriff, for furnishing bread to the jail prisoners. At the time of Mr. Wood's death he was indebted to petitioner in the sum of $1,507. $651 52 have been received from the estate of the deceased, but the estate was unable to pay the balance. An act of Assembly of March, 1870, instructs the County Controller to examine he claim of petitioner and certify the balance to the Commissioners, and this the Controller has refused to do. A rule was granted.

Maria Shriver was given permission to adopt Margaret Ross.

Wm. Bachop applied for a divorce from Rachel J. Bachop, on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

W. C. Sproul asked for a divorce from Elizabeth Sproul, on the ground that he was intimidated into marrying the respondent, and that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was not responsible for what he did. The Court couldn't see it.

Wm. E. D. Barenne was adjudged a lunatic, and Alexander Postley was appointed a committee of his estate.

Isaac G. Sproul and Cornelia R. his wife, vs. Mrs. Caroline Bloomer. On the petition of the plaintiffs, M. W. Woodward, receiver of the trust estate of Cornelia R. Sproul, was directed to pay over to the said Cornelia, out of any of the principal of the said estate now in his hands, the sum of $1,073 with interest.

Lewis, Bailey and Dalzell vs. the borough of Sharpsburg. Order establishing the south line of Main street along plaintiff's property.

On petition of Curtis H. Hays, A. H. Miller was directed to sell certain real estate and personal property held for the said A. H. Miller, to W. B. Hays, for the benefit of the petitioner.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

Petition of A. Coves, Esq., for compensation as solicitor of W. S. Hamilton, bankrupt, was presented and referred to Register Smith.

Petition of assignee of O. S. Vaughn, bankrupt, to have the claim of W. H. Dale expunged from the record, was presented and referred to Register Williams.

The Register's report on the petition of Dickson & Burrows for compensation as solicitors for W. B. Gillet, bankrupt, for expenses, was presented and approved and assignee directed to pay said solicitors $277 47 for expenses, and to Register for reference $10.

Register's report on petition of Rogers & Bros, vs. H. J. Lazarus, for an allowance for expenses, was presented and approved, and assignee directed to pay said creditors $245 55 as allowed by Register.

Thos. C. Duff, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition of Mitchell, Vance & Co. et al. for the payment of certain judgments was approved and assignee directed to pay the claims.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Restraining order granted against National Bank, et al., from proceeding with their execution.

Chas. H. Grambs, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Register Williams' reports on the petitions of Scranton Building Association and J. McRouek, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidations of liens, was approved, and assignee directed to pay the sums allowed.

Welsh and Stott, creditors, vs. Smith & Kenedy, debtors, Erie Co. Debtors allowed to withdraw their answer and demand for jury trial, and order made discontinuing proceedings.

James McGovern vs. steam tug Tom Rees, in admiralty. B. M. Laughlin al lowed to intervene.

J. G. McKnight us. steam tug Athletic, in admiralty. J. B. Sneathen & Co. allowed to intervene.

John Bigley vs. steam tug J. Sharp McDonald. The Peabody Insurance Company allowed to intervene.

Wells W. Leggett, of Washington, D. C., on motion of F. B. Kerr, Esq., was admitted to practice in these courts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The bill to review the proceedings of the District Court in the case of M. W. Dallas vs. Duncan Keith, was argued by Gilpin and Golden for complainants, and by Weir and Gibson for respondents. Order of District Court was reversed, and petition in said Court dismissed.

In the case of Wm. McClintock vs. McGovern and others, libellants of the steamboat "Comet." An appeal from the decision of the District Court refusing wages as a seaman to the apellant, was argued by McIntosh for appellant, and by Barton contra. Decision reserved.

Orphans Court—Judge Sterrett.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Bridge, Jr., deceased. Petition of A. R. Carpenter, administrator, presented for leave to sell real estate for payment of debts. Schedules filed. Order of sale made.

Mary Loyd. Resignation of Rev. Henry Mackay, Testamentary Guardian, under will of Alfred G. Loyd, deceased, presented and prayer granted. Petition of minor presented praying for the appointment of guardian. Wm. S. Chalfant, Esq., appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Bartholomew Davis deceased, in the matter of the report of sale made of the real estate of decedent—no exception having been filed, sale reported confirmed absolutely, and executor directed to make deed upon compliance with terms of sale.

In the matter of the estates of Thomas Smith, David Nease, Henry Fisher, John Williams, Jesse Edmunds and W. W. Kenedy, deceased, appraisement of goods, &c., set apart to widows respectively, presented and approved nisi.

Hugh Sproal, deceased, Wallace minors petition of guardian for decree of sale of minors' interest in real estate. Report of master filed. Testimony filed. Decree for sale made, and bond to be given and approved.

Estate of John Bell, deceased, in partition. Report of inquest confirmed absolutely and rule granted upon heirs and legal representatives of decedent, to appear in Court on July 11, 1874, at 10 A. M., and accept or refuse real estate of decedent at valuation, or show cause, &c.

Estate of John Robertson, deceased, in partition. Report of inquest presented and approved nisi.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

JOHN M. IRWIN AND GETER C. SHIDLE NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY.

The delegates to the second Legislative District met Thursday at the St. Charles Hotel, President Marion H. Markle in the chair.

All the delegates answered to their names.

Mr. Anderson moved to proceed to nominations, which was agreed to, whereupon Mr. Keating nominated John A. Elder, Mr. Wigand nominated J. C. Buffum, Mr. Anderson nominated John M. Irwin, Mr. Freyvogle nominated Geter C. Shidle.

Mr. Elder sent a letter declining the nominations, whereupon John M. Irwin and Geter C. Shidle were unanimously nominated for Assembly, and Messrs. Cassidy and Freyvogle were selected as delegates to the State Convention.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

THE MANLY LETTER OF MR. ELDER WITHDRAWING AFTER BEING NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

[From The Daily Post of Friday].

The following was inadvertently omitted in yesterday's report of the proceedings of the Second Legislative District Convention, and we take this, the earliest opportunity, of laying it before our readers:

The first ballot resulted as follows: Elder, 5; Irwin, 2.

Mr. Elder having a majority of the votes cast, was declared one of the nominees.

The following letter was then read by Mr. Keating, from Mr. Elder declining the nomination:

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1874.

To the Chairman and members of the Second Legislative District Convention:

Gentlemen:—While thanking you for your kindness and confidence in giving me a place on your legislative ticket, I most respectfully and positively decline the nomination. I am impelled, gentlemen, to this course, by the fact that a feeling of opposition to me has been engendered. Having the interest and success of the Democratic party solely at heart, and not wishing to, in any way, contribute division and dissension among its members, I earnestly desire that some gentleman more competent and satisfactory to the voters of the District may be nominated in my stead. In conclusion, allow me to say that the ticket nominated by you shall receive my earnest, honest and untiring support. With great respect, I am, gentlemen,

Yours, JOHN A. ELDER.

Whereupon, Messrs. Irwin and Shidle were nominated unanimously, as before stated.

WEEK'S DOINGS IN WALL STREET
Explains stock operations on smal capital without risk. Copy sent free.
TUMBRIDGE & Co.,
2 Wall street, N. Y.
ma26-4wd&4tW

MAILIN MEERS, a lad of thirteen years, fell from a cherry tree in the Concordia Gardens, head of Twenty-sixth street, South Side, on Friday last and dislocated both of his wrists.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	110⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	117½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅝
Ten-Forties	113¼
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113⅝
Currency Sixes	115⅝
New Five Per Cents	114

STOCKS.

Western Union	74⅝
Adams Express	105
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80
American Express	60⅝
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	43⅝
New York Central	99
Erie	31⅝
Harlem	126
Michigan Central	75
Michigan Southern	75⅝
Panama	107
Union Pacific	27⅝
Illinois Central	94
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87
Northwestern	39⅝
Northwestern preferred	57⅝
Northwestern common	42
Rock Island	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57⅝
Toledo and Wabash	37⅝
Fort Wayne	93⅝
Chicago and Alton	103⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26
C. C. and I. C.	19

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 1—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	114⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	121⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	121⅝
New Fives	114⅝
Ten-Forties	114
Currency Sixes	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	[illegible]
Missouri	94
Tennessee, old	81⅝
Tennessee, new	81
Virginia, new	30
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	18
North Carolina, new	12½

STOCKS.

Canton	52
Western Union Telegraph	74⅝
Quick Silver	30
Adams Express	105
Fargo	80
American Express	60⅝
United States Express	70
Pacific Mail	43⅝
New York Central	99⅝
Erie	31⅝
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	125
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	75
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	93⅝
Northwestern common	42⅝
Northwestern preferred	57⅝
Rock Island	100⅝
New Jersey Central	107⅝
St. Paul	36⅝
St. Paul preferred	57⅝
Toledo and Wabash	36⅝
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	93⅝
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	22
R. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	103⅝
Chicago and Alton preferred	106
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	72
Burlington and Quincy	107⅝
Lake Shore	74⅝
Panama	107
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	28⅝
Central Pacific	93⅝
Union	84⅝
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅝

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
July 2, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing new or important as relates to prices or demand. Produce continues to arrive pretty freely; prices, as usual, are governed altogether by circumstances. Our rivers are down to the lowest point reached this year; navigation to the lower port is entirely suspended; as we had no June rise we may reasonably look for one in July. Flour—The receipts are again on the increase with an ample supply in the market; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; holders appear well pleased with the situation. Potatoes—The season for the old crop is about over; parties who have been holding on for higher prices have found out that they made a mistake. The new crop is coming in more freely. Bacon—The firmness we have noted for some time continues and holders are well pleased over the situation and the prospect; the market favors holders, who know what use to make of the same. Butter is still dull but no lower and the bottom has evidently been reached. Cheese is dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are weak and very uncertain.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls.	2,200	Cheese bxs.	100
Oats, sks.	1,461	Wheat, sks.	170
Bacon, tcs.	40	Rye, sks.	170
Bacon, pcs.	1,077	Butter, pgs.	40

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—The market was a dull one; sales were few and far between; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note, hence we omit figures.

APPLES—There has been no new crop received yet, whilst the old is nearly exhausted; as there are none coming in prices are too uncertain to quote; we omit figures.

ALES—In fair supply; the demand was fair and sales regular; the card rates are India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—The market contains a fair supply; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to report, viz: 65@75c per gallon.

BEANS—We can report a good local demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time and will no doubt continue until new crop potatoes become more plentiful; we can report sales all the way from $2 40@2 75 per bushel; the latter for small white.

BUTTER—The market continues very quiet, prices ruling altogether in favor of buyers; the supply exceeds the demand; we can report sales of 325 packages for the New York market at 14c per lb; other sales were made at a variety of prices; prime to choice yellow 17@20c per lb; inferior grades down as low as 10c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market was a quiet one; dealers report a fair trade demand at the following: hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per lb.

BAGGING—The market contains an ample supply of the various sizes; we quote Penn Mill two bushel 35c; two and a half bushels 40c; three do 50c.

BEESWAX—Market firm with light stocks to operate with; we quote white wax 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c per pound.

CHEESE—The receipts are coming in pretty freely with a fair supply in the market; prices, however have undergone no particular change; we quote Ohio Factory at 13@13½c; Ohio dairy is very dull; nobody seems to want the article; Ohio Sweitzer in good supply with sales at 15@17c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers: prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—We have to report a continued dull market; prices are nominal at $2 75@3 per ton delivered.

CARBON OIL—Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate; we quote nominally by the car load at the works 11c per gallon; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand has fallen off; there is however very little offering; prices are nominal.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Steady; we are noted sales in a jobbing at $7 50@8 per can.

EGGS—Dealers report a good trade demand with sales at 16@17c per dozen, fresh lots.

FLOUR—There was not a very extensive demand for round lots; we note sales 150 bbls bakers at $6 75; 100 bbls family $7 50 per bbl; St. Louis $9 00@10 00; white winter wheat, $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin, $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $6 00. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no special alteration; coffees remain firm, caused by a similar feeling in the east; the market at present favors holders; sugars are firm with an active demand for jobbing lots; heavy sales were reported in the east on Monday and Tuesday; molasses and syrups are firm with several lots changing hands; the tendency seems upwards; the following are the present card rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 25½c; choice 24½c; prime 23c; good 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 29c; loose 28½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard C 10¼c; Standard hards 11⅜c; Franklin extra 9½c; American extra C, 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¼@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

GRAIN—The market, taken as a whole could not be called an active one, although for certain kinds there was a fair jobbing demand. Wheat is unchanged; No. 1 red winter is quoted at $1 35@1 38. No. 2 $1 30@1 33; amber and white $1 40@1 45 per bushel. Corn continues steady; ear 80@83c with choice lots held at 84c; shelled 76@78c. Oats are steady; prices are unchanged; mixed 58@59c; white 60@62c. Rye was steady but not very active; held at $1 05@1 10. Barley dull having no fixed value.

FISH—Trade is moderately active, especially for new fish, with little done in old. We quote as follows: Exttra No. 1 mess Mackerel per bbl $31; No. 1 mess Mackerel $26; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $21; extra No. 1 Bay Mackerel $18; No. 1 Bay Mackerel $17; extra No. 2 Mackerel $16 50; No. 2 Bay Mackerel $15; new No. 3 Mackerel $13 00; George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50; Medium do $5; Lake Trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring $5 50; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; Potomac herring, half bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, half bbls. $7; Burlington herring S. C., 50 in a box $1 75. On half barrels 32c for extra packing is charged.

HAY—We have no change to record; there was a fair jobbing demand, with sales of baled on the wharf and from depot at $20@24 per ton.

HOMINY—Is selling in a regular way at $5@5 25 per barrel.

POTATOES—Old stock, to use a common expression, is about "played out;" what few remain on hand can be purchased at low figures; we note sales of new at $5 per bbl; sweets are in light supply and are quoted at $5@5 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The firmness we have before noted continues; dealers report an active trade demand; leading dealers are evidently well pleased with the situation; we quote: Hams, sugar-cured, canvassed, at 14½c; shoulders 9¾c; common do 8½c; breakfast bacon 12½@13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $7@7 50 per dozen. Mess Pork $19 50 per barrel; rib sides 10¾c; short rib 11¼c; clear sides 11¾c. Lard—Prime leaf 12½@12¾c; half barrels 13½c; buckets 13¾c; in three pound caddies 14¼c; in five pound caddies 14c; in three pound pails 15¼c; in fivepound pails 15c; in six pound pails 14¾c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sold at 40@60c per pair, as to size; larger ones in proportion.

RAGS—Are selling at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—We are reported sales at 6½@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Are dull; no demand for clover or timothy. Flax seed $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 2, 1874.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday fell back nearly to the original point from which the recent rise commenced, and has apparently lost all the ground it had gained during the previous week. Whether this is a final destruction of the hopes of those who expected to see a strong advance in prices accompanying the June settlement or not is, of course, a matter of conjecture; settling day has passed, however, and we find the quotations nearly back to the bottom point again, as will be seen by our quotations below.

CRUDE.

We quote crude about 5c below yesterday's figures, and 7½c below the closing price of last week; United $1 12½@1 15 at river; 82@85c at wells; Union $1 12½; immediate shipment oil 97½c@$1 00.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United at wells..... 82½@87½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c. Market firm and tending upwards.

REFINED.

The home refined market is quiet and dull; we quote at 11c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is unsettled and weak; spot and short deliveries are quoted at 12½@12¾c; later deliveries 12½@12¾c for refined.

Philadelphia — The refined market is quiet; quotations are 13c for spot.

OIL BARRELS

Market quiet and dull; city $1 55; country $1 50.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—The Courier says: We quote the following figures, but yesterday being the close of the first six settlements made at all sorts of prices, but the following were about the ruling figures at the close.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

3,000 bbls spot		$1 20
5,000 do	do	1 17½
1,500 do	do	1 15

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells	85
1,000 bbls do do	87½
1,000 bbls do do	82½

NEW YORK, July 1.—Closing of 30th—Market unsettled and weak; sales of 5,000 bbls refined 12½c; 5,000 do 12⅝c; later deliveries 12¾@12½c; 6,000 do July 18th, 12¾c; crude in bulk 5½c; cases 17c; naptha 7½c; Philadelphia, refined 12¾@12½c for July.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 13c; crude 5c; cases 17¼c; sales none; futures, July 13c.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 1.—Market dull; United 82½@85c at wells; $1 12½@1 15 at river; Union $1 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—Market hardly opened yet; $1 15 is bid for spot.

ROUSEVILLE, July 1.—Market quiet but dull at about $1 00; no sales.

TIDIOUTE, July 1.—Market firm and dull at 82@85c.

OIL CITY, July 1.—Market quiet but firm at $1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 1.—Market steady; quoted at $1 10.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

CATTLE.

The sales since our last review were considered liberal, exceeding the previous week by several hundred head; as a matter of course the arrivals were liberal; in regard to quality they varied but little from those that are generally offered for sale in this market, good, mixed and indifferent; it will not be hard to guess at the kind of stock that found the readiest purchasers; buyers made their appearance in large numbers notwithstanding the scorching weather; prime native steers were scarce and were much favored, and last week's prices were not only maintained but in many instances 10@15c per cwt advance was obtained; common grades varied but little from last week's figures; a good many round lots changed hands. Texas cattle—The principal proportion were of the medium and common grades, and were considered hard stock, in fact, not the kind that were wanted; grass cattle continue to be offered pretty freely and there was a good demand, fully up to last week's. The market, taken as a whole, was not a bad one in regard to prices or demands, if we except Texas and common stock.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500 pound steers, fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime 1,200@1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 65
Good 1,100@1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Grassers, as per quality and condition	4 00@5 50
Texas stock, as per quality	3 50@4 75
Mixed rough stock	3 00@4 00
Bulls	3 00@4 50

SHEEP.

The market, during a portion of the week, was moderately active, but this condition of affairs did not hold out; advices from the East were not considered reliable which produced an unfavorable effect on trade and buyers were less anxious to operate, while holders were anxious to realize; the result was that lower prices were accepted. The decline was from 40@50c per cwt on the best grades, whilst on common stock it was still larger. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb fine wool	$5 20@5 25
Prime 90@95 lb do	4 50@4 75
Good 80@85 lb do	4 00@4 25
Fair 70@75 lb do	3 00@3 50
Medium stock	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

The supply was fully up with the demand; the market was a fair one and prices have further advanced; we quote prime Philadelphia hogs at $6 50@6 60 per cwt and one lot at $6 65; Baltimore hogs $16 00@6 10; Yorkers $5 80@6 00 per cwt.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with stock, amounting in the aggregate to thirty-seven car loads, of which only some seven car loads were from Chicago. About one-half of the offerings were "grassers" and the remainder were Ohio and Indiana cattle. The offerings included but few choice lots and those were purchased early at about last week's prices; common stock ruled firm at 25@37½c per cwt below the rates ruling last week. The market was a slow one. The warm weather and the high price of ice had the usual effect and at the close a good many steers remained unsold and would probably be driven to the Central Yards in search of a purchaser. Generally speaking the market was not a very satisfactory one; the butchers made the usual complaints of a hard market, and there is no question but that the hot weather has cut down their sales very materially as consumers generally have to cut down their purchases for the reason that meat can't be preserved any length of time and ice, in a retail way, costs nearly as much as meat, besides smoked meats and cured fish and other products are in abundant supply and takes the place of meat to a certain extent. The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Prime to extra fine and smooth	$7 25@7 35
First quality	6 85@7 00
Second quality	6 50@6 65
Third quality	5 00@6 25
Grassers, as to quality	3 50@5 50
Mixed stock	3 00@4 00
Bulls	3 50@4 50

FRESH COWS.

The offerings were not large and prices have undergone no material change; sales ranged from $40 00@65 00 per head as per quality and condition.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was a large one, being largely in excess of the demand. The offerings were estimated at from 2,800 to 2,900 head; this includes lambs. There was a heavy decline in prices; extra quality brought $4 00@4 50 per cwt; common $3 00@3 50; inferior could be obtained at almost any price. Lambs ranged from $1 00@4 00 per head.

HOGS.

The market was not a very active one; the weather was entirely too warm; prices continue brisk; a few lots were sold in a retail way at $6 00@6 50 per cwt.

CALVES.

The offerings were very light and the demand has fallen off; a few head were disposed of at 5@6c per lb.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, July 2, 1874.

REMARKS—The market is steadily improving as the season advances; buyers have become more numerous and are making their usual rounds in this and the adjoining districts, many of them representing eastern dealers and manufacturers. Since our last report growers have stiffened up considerably in their views; many of them are holding their lots above the present prices; some are demanding 50c for good clips; how far they will be justified remains to be seen; on the other hand buyers are not disposed to pay over 45@46c; they contend that there is nothing in the present position of the market to justify over these figures; we have it from good authority that most of the good clips in Washington and other counties have changed hands at good prices.

The following are the present asking rates:

PRICES.

Combing	50c
Fine fleece	43@44c
Tub-washed	43@45c
Medium fleece	40@42c
Common do	30@35c
Pulled wool	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Customs receipts $258,000. Treasury disbursements of gold were $5,812,000 for July interest, $46,000 for collected bonds and $725,000 currency. Money loaned at 3@4 per cent. on call and 5½@6½ per cent. prime for commercial paper. Sterling quiet and firm at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490¼@490½ at sight.

Gold ranged at 110½@110⅝. Loans flat. Clearings $30,000,000. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds firm. Governments weak. Atlantic and Great Western Railway defaulted to-day on interest on consolidated first mortage bonds. It is proposed to fund these coupons until net rentals under the Erie lease can be applied to their payment. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Company also defaulted and California Pacific on extension bonds, though it paid on other issues.

Stocks were weak early in the day with a decline of ⅛@1⅜ per cent. with a subsequent recovery of ⅛@⅞ per cent. which, in turn, lost at the close on the announcement of railroad interest defaults, and another suit against Erie by John C. Angell. The latter stock fell from 33 to 31. Angell makes charges substantially the same that formed the subject of so much comment for months past, and are pronounced by officers of the company to be without foundation. The following were the sales of the most active stocks: Western Union, 18,000 shares; Pacific Mail, 13,000; Erie, 21,000; Lake Shore, 37,000; Union Pacific, 12,000; Northwest, 6,000; Rock Island, 45,000; St. Paul 7,000 and Wabash 11,000. The market closed active but weak.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton weak and nominal; middling upland 17⅝c. Flour dull and in buyers favor; superfine western and State $5@5 50; common to good $5 75@6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 60; extra Ohio $5 90@7 25. Wheat—1@2 cents lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Chicago 35@36c; No. 2 Milwaukee 39c; No. 2 Minnesota 33@42c. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 10. Barley and malt nominal. Corn heavy and lower; common to prime western mixed 74@77c; good to prime 76@76½c; white 86@87c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 56@59c; white 60@63c; Hay heavy at $1 05@1 10. Hops firm. Groceries quiet. Petroleum dull and steady. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs firm at 18@21c. Pork firmer at $16 75@16 87½. Beef dull; middles heavy; long clear 10c; short clear 10⅜c. Lard firmer at 10⅝@11⅛c. Butter firm at 15@26c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 99c.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fairly active movement in brown and bleached cottons, and fancy cassimeres were in good demand by clothiers and cloth jobbers. The market for cotton goods was steady with an upward tendency on light brown. Heavy standard sheeting and brown drills more active and some makes are selling at the value of dark cocheco prints. Some styles sold at 9½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 19¾@1 19½; No 2 $1 16 spot; $1 15¾ seller July; $1 08¾ seller August; No 3 $1 09¾@1 10; rejected $1 00. Corn dull and lower. No 2 mixed 58⅜@58¾c spot; 58⅜ seller July; 58c seller August; high mixed 58⅜@59c; rejected 55c; ear 60c. Oats dull; No 2 45c cash; 40½c seller July; 32c seller August; rejected 41c. Rye and barley dull and prices nominal. Pork—demand fair and prices advanced to $17 75 cash or seller July; $18 00 seller August. Bulkmeats steady with moderate demand and unchanged. Highwines—no sales; 94c bid; 94½c asked. On open board this afternoon wheat was firmer at $1 16¼ seller July; $1 10 seller August. Corn firmer with a fair demand at 59½c spot; 59c seller July; 58⅜c seller August.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 1.—The general features of the wool market are same as reported last week. There continues to be a good demand for desirable lots, and prices are well sustained. A large portion of new western clip is on the way to this market. Sales of new and Ohio, and Pennsylvania fleeces 55a57c. Pulled wool selling at 40@56c for grades of superfine, and extra market is in firm demand and active and sales have been large at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Flour steady; superfine $3 75@4. Wheat dull; red $1 40; amber $1 55@1 56. Rye $1. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 81@82c; white 81c; mixed western 81c. Oats dull; white 65@67c; mixed 61@63c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs advancing; western 23@25c. Refined petroleum 12⅞c. Whisky 98½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn steady; mixed 70@71c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 State 54c; No 2 52c; white 55c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak; western mixed old 79c; new 78c. Oats unchanged. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions quiet and firm; sales only to supply jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Butter—demand fair and market firm. western 23@24c. Coffee quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky quiet at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but declined; No 1 amber Michigan or seller July $1 23½; seller August $1 18; No 2 red $1 32; rejected red $1. Corn dull and declined; No 1 high mixed 64c; seller July 64c; seller August 64⅜c; seller September 65c; low mixed 63½c; white 69c, no grade 61c; damaged 52c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 53½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Cotton dull at 16⅞c. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal at 87@90c. Eggs firm at 15@16c. Pork—demand active and prices advanced: $18@18 25. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced; summer, 10⅜@10½c; kettle, 11⅜c. Bulkmeats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 6⅜@6½c; clear rib 9c; clear 9⅜c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7¼@7⅜c; clear rib 9⅞@10c; clear 10¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand 94c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Cotton quiet at 16⅜c. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 72@78c. Oats quiet at 58@62c. Rye 80. Pork active at $19. Bacon active at 7¼, 10¼@10⅜c. Lard 12¼@12⅜c. Bulkmeats unchanged. Whisky 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No 2 $1 20¼. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 58c. Rye steady and in moderate demand, No 1 87c. Barley dull and nominal; No 3 85c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 1.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee held at $1 38. Corn dull at 74c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1.—Consols for money 92¼@92⅜; account 92¼@92⅜; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s 105½; new 5s 104¾; New York Central 91¼; Erie 20@30; preferred 48.

The rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills, was 2 per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the bank rate.

Tallow 41s 6d@41s 9d. Turpentine 26s 6d@26s 9d.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes 59 francs, 70c.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—5-20s, '62, 97½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 8¼@8½c; Orleans held at 8⅜d; sales 15,000 bales; American 9,100 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat average 12s3d@12s 6d; club 12s6d@12s 10d; red western spring 10s 6d@11s 3d; red winter 12s@12s 2d. Corn 35s 9d. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 51s 9d. Cheese 68s. Tallow 39s 6d. Spirits petroleum 8¼@8½d; refined 11@11¾d. Bacon, long, clear middles 45s 6d. Turpentine 27s@27s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Refined petroleum 27f.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

MEATS.	
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ℔ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ lb	10@12c
Corned beef, ℔ lb	10c
Ham, ℔ lb	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ℔ lb	10c
Dried beef, ℔ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ lb	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish, ℔ lb	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Cranberries, per quart	15c
Strawberries	25c
Goosberries, per quart	10c
Cherries, per quart	15c
Raspberries, per quart	20c
Currants, per quart	10c
VEGETABLES.	
New Potatoes, per peck	60c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	15c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ¼ peck	18c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	30c
Beets, per bunch	10c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c
TEAS.	
Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50
SUGARS.	
Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c
FLOUR.	
Best family flour, per bbl	$10
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.	
Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 10	

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 28
6d and 7d " " "	4 5
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	⅜ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	⅞ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1⅛ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1¼ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1⅜ inch	5 25
4d	625	1½ inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11½c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montague Co.'s French zinc	15 @
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @15 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20	—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Citric	℔	1 50 @1 55	Manna S F	℔	60
Oxalic	℔	22 @ 25	Morph sul	oz	7 25 @7 55
Sulph.	lb	3½	Nutm No 1	℔	1 50
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67	Oil anise		3 50@4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20	Bergamot	℔	7 90
Aloes.			—Castor	℔	27½
Cape	℔	20	—Cinnam'n	℔	2 25
Socot	℔	75	—Cloves	℔	3 90
Am Carb	℔	26 @	Oil		
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Annatto	℔	60 @ 70	Lemon	℔	4 90@5 20
Ashes			Linseed,	gal	1 05 @1 10
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	1 30 @1 50
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07	Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50	—quarts,	doz	6 25 @10 00
Bark			—pints,	doz	3 25 @5 50
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40	Origan	℔	70 @1 20
Cinch Red	℔	1 30 @1 40	Pepperm,t	℔	5 90 @6 00
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 10
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48	Sassafras	℔	85 @ 90
Black Lead			Sperm,	gal	2 30 @2 50
American	℔	5 @ 6	Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
East India	℔	11 @ 12	Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
German	℔	7 @ 9	Winteg'n	℔	5 75
Blue Mass	℔	1 05	Opium Ty	℔	11 50
Blue Vi r	℔	13½@ 14	Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Borax re	℔	20 @ 22	Potass.		
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5	Bichrom	℔	25
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½	Chlorate	℔	40 @ 44
Calomel A	℔	2 05	Iodide	℔	4 80 @4 90
—English	℔	2 75	Putty	℔	3½@ 5
Camp ref	℔	25 @ 40	Quin sulp	oz	2 60 @2 75
Canthar's	℔	2 12	Rosin	℔	5 50 @5 50
Cham. Ger.	℔	44	Root		
—Roman	℔	36	Gentian	℔	@ 12
Chloroform	℔	1 20 @1 30	Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
Cloves	℔	@ 65	" Jamca	℔	@ 33
Cochineal	℔	@1 00	Ipecac pow	℔	@1 88
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00	Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3	Liquorice	℔	16 @
Cream Tar	℔	47 @ 49	Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20	Sars Hon	℔	58
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 30	Senega	℔	1 10
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12	Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44	" Germ	℔	25 @ 26
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70	Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 14	—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50	—Soda	℔	3 @ 3½
—Italian	℔	@ 35	Seed.		
—Sicily	℔	@ 25	Canary	℔	7@ 7½
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4	Hemp	℔	7 @ 7½
Galls Ale	℔	@ 33	Cardamn	℔	2 65 @ 2 75
Gum			Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Arabic ste	℔	30 @ 40	Senna Al	℔	22
" White	℔	@ 68	" E In	℔	22
Myrrh T'k	℔	55	Soda.		
Shellac	℔	70 @ 80	Bi Carb	℔	6¾@ 7½
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60	Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
" Flake	℔	1 00 @1 25	—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 21
Hoffn's A	℔	@ 45	Sugar L'd	℔	25 @ 26
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 20	Turp sps	gal	47 @ 53
—Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 20	Varnish.		
Iodine res	℔	7 40	Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9	Japan,	gal	1 20 @1 30
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3	Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Mace	℔	@1 75	Ve Red	℔	3½@ 4
Madder	℔	15 @ 17			

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
July 3, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.			
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1⅛ and 1½ by ½ to ⅜ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ½ to 1 inch	3 3-10 c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c
1⅛ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝ and ¾ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c
LIGHT BANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 4-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1¼ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 2-10c	⅞ to 1 by ⅜ 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c
HOOPS.			
2⅛ to 3 inch	4 3-10	1 inch	5 5-10
3⅛ to 4⅛ inch	4 5-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1¼ to 2 inch	4 5-10	¾ inch	6 5-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 8-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 4-10
OVAL IRON.			
⅞ to 1½ inch	3 6-10c	⅝ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 8-10c	½ inch	4 6-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star	
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
½ inch	5 7-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅜	
⅜ inch	6 6-10c	& ⅝ inch	7-10c
TANK IRON.	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	8 7-10c
Boiler plate	8 7-10c	Plow slabs	6 c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	7 c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 6-10c	7 4-10c	7 8-10c
No. 27	5	7 6-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1⅞ inch	3 c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4
2 to 2⅝ inch	3 2-10c	⅝ inch	4 8-10
3 to 3⅝ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10
3⅞ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10
⅞ to ⅜ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	5 6-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 3-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅛ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4 c
1⅛ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5 10c
1⅛, 1⅛ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅜ inch	3 5-10c
1⅛ by ⅜ inch	3 7-10c
EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.	
Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
July 3, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	℔ case	$7 50
Less quantity	℔ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	℔ case	7 20
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	℔ case	8 00
Less quantity	℔ case	8 5
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	℔ lb	5½@6 c
Less quantity	℔ lb	6 @6¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	℔ lb	@2¾c
Less quantity	℔ lb	@3 c
sal soda—25 bbls	℔ lb	@2½c
Less quantity	℔ lb	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	℔ lb	@7 c
Less quantity	℔ lb	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	℔ lb	@1¾c
Less quantity	℔ lb	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	℔ lb	@3½c
Less quantity	℔ lb	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	℔ lb	@3¾c
Muriatic acid	℔ lb	@4½c
Nitric acid	℔ lb	@15 c
Chloride calcium	℔ lb	@2½c
Pure alumina	℔ lb	@10 c
Lump alum	℔ lb	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

Manufacturers' Revised Price List.

Inside Diameter. Inches.	Price per ft. Black. $ cts.	Price per ft. Galvanized. $ cts.
⅛	06	
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
July 3, 1874.

Following are the jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	15@18
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	59@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

	Per do
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	1 00
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 35
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	65
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	80
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	80
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 50
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof, short	1 00
Light House	1 90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	1 30
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 0
GasChimney	1 0

JONAS WHITCOMB'S Ashthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. 2

MARRIED.

COOK—THORN—Thursday evening, June 25, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. H. W. Spalding, JOSEPH S. COOK and KATE, only daugher of the late Dr. Wm. Thorn, all of this city.

DIED.

THORN—June 30, Rev. CHARLES THORN, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

McCLINTON—Tuesday, June 30, at 7 o'clock, ROBERT McCLINTON, in his seventy-seventh year.

HUTCHINSON—Thursday morning, June 25, at 12:20 o'clock, ROBERT, second son of Thos. Hutchinson, of Laughtuckland, County Down, Ireland, aged twenty-one years.

HAMILTON—Wednesday evening, June 24, at 6 o'clock, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, SARAH, wife of James Hamilton.

SPARGROVE—At her residence, Mt. Washington, Thursday morning, June 25, at 4:30 o'clock, Mrs. EMMA SPARGROVE, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

THOMPSON—Wednesday evening, June 24, HARRIET LUELLA, oldest daughter of William A. and Josephine Thompson.

RICHARDSON—On Friday, June 26, 1874, at 4 o'clock A. M., Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, aged eighty-two years. Father of W. F. Richardson, Esq.

MILLER—On Thursday afternoon, June 25, at 4:30 o'clock, JAMES R. M'D., only son of John W. and Mary S. Miller, aged one year and eight days.

GRAHAM—Friday morning, June 26, at twenty-five minutes past 2 o'clock, ANDREW GRAHAM, father of Capt. Robert Graham, aged sixty-six years.

DUNLEVY—Saturday, June 27, at 11½ o'clock P. M., ANNIE J., daughter of Jeremiah, Jr., and Mary E. Dunlevy, aged seven years and nine months.

JAQUAY—June 28, WILLIAM BURZELIA JAQUAY, son of Samuel R. and Mary Jane Jaquay, aged six months and ten days.

HAUGH—Monday, June 29, at 12:30 A. M., ANDREW W. HAUGH, in the nineteenth year of his age.

KELLY—Monday afternoon, June 29, at 3 o'clock, CHARLES KELLY, in the forty-second year of his age.

BRADDOCK—Monday night, June 29, at his residence, Rev. C. G. BRADDOCK, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church.

The Disease of Civilization.

Dr. Warren, author of the "Household Physician," tells us that dyspepsia is a disease of civilization—that savages know nothing of it. We do not belive the latter statement. Savages sometimes gorge themselves until they can scarcely move; and as they are human beings, and not anacondas, they must necessarily suffer the pangs of indigestion. Undoubtedly, however, in consequence of their luxurious habits, the civilized and enlightened portion of mankind are most subject to dyspepsia. This being the case, what are the civilized and enlightened dyspeptics going to do about it? What a large proportion of them are doing about it now is simply this: they are taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy with unvarying and complete success. From all parts of the United States, from all the Spanish Republics, from the West Indies, from various parts of Europe, and from the antipodes, Australasia, evidences of its unrivalled properties as a specific for casual and chronic indigestion is continually being received. The result is that the consumption of the great tonic and alterative is rapidly increasing throughout the civilized world. The nations, near and remote, as well as our own people, have discovered that as a preventive and remedy for diseases of the digestive organs, and all ailments of the liver, bowels, nerves and general system, which are generated or aggravated by imperfect digestion, it has no equal either among official or proprietary medicines.

Look Upon This Picture.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1874.

TO DR. KEYSER: In December, 1861, I gave you a certificate of my cure made by you and a medicine prepared by you called DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. At the time it was believed by many persons that the disease would return, and that I would need to be cured over again. Even if such had been the truth, I would have esteemed the cure a great cure, as any one may know by reading my first certificate published below. It is now nearly thirteen years since I was cured, and there is no vestige of the old disease remaining except the scars which are usually left after the cure of such a disease. I have walked the streets of Pittsburgh year in and year out, ever since I have been cured, and the truths which I here relate are known to thousands of our people. I was told whilst under treatment by Dr. Keyser that I would never get well, and after I did get well I was told that the disease would return, and I now write this certificate to confute this error, for the disease has not only not returned, but my health is in every way better than it has ever been before. No man knows better than I do the value of this medicine, and as to the disease ever coming back, I should think if it ever intended doing so, it would have had time enough in the past thirteen years. I write this and publish it solely for the benefit of my fellow men, and without any solicitation from Dr. Keyser or any one else.

DANIEL A. BOYD,
No. 6 Eighteenth street, Tenth ward.

And on This.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER: I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you, called "Blood Searcher." I had suffered five years with scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair where the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat the skin and flesh, so as to expose a fearful looking sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low-spirited, and had given up all hopes of ever getting well, as I had tried several skilful physicians, and they did me no good. In September, 1861, I was induced to try your "Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of BLOOD SEARCHER, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well, except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as suple and young as I did when I was twenty, and am increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that when I stooped to lift anything heavy the blood ran out of the sore.

Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photographs, one of which is now in my possession, also at Dr. Keyser's, 167 Liberty street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of this did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends, for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them.

You may publish this if you wish, as I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents. jul13-3mWsp

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. nov23-1y-Wsp